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War Bond Pace Quickens; Supreme Soviet Convenes; Social Tax Freeze O. K.'d

The World's Day—January 29, 1944

Boston: War Bond Sales Showing Upward Trend

Individual War Bond sales showed a definite upward trend, following publication of Japanese atrocity stories, yesterday, reaching $7,400,000 and bringing total to $54,400,000. Sales have averaged $5,000,000 a day—a half the needed $10,000,000 to reach the State's $258,000,000 quota. [Page 2.]

Secrets of German, Italian, and Japanese inventions will be revealed to New England manufacturers and made available for their use with the opening in Boston today of a library of United States patents seized from enemy nations by the Office of the Alien Property Custodian. [Page 4.]

Friendly relations with South America were stressed by Warren H. Atherton, National Legion Commander, today, who considered money spent to that end meant big savings in military protection. [Page 2.]

Europe: Stalin Cheered as Supreme Soviet Meets

Russian Supreme Soviet—Parliament for all Russia—met, its first meeting since June, 1942, when it ratified the British-Russian pact. It accorded Premier Stalin a great ovation.

Russian budget of 245,600,000,000 rubles, 17 per cent over 1943, was adopted by the Supreme Soviet. Nominal value of the ruble is about 19 cents.

Lord Moyne, British Deputy Minister of State for the Middle East, has been appointed resident Minister in the Middle East, in succession to the Australian, Richard G. Casey.

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk is to leave London early in February on his delayed trip to Washington.

Executions in Italy of eight men accused of assassinating Eugen Facchina, Fascist High Commissioner for Bologna, are reported by the Rome Radio.

Abdication of Italy's King was again demanded at a congress of five anti-Fascist parties held at Bari, by Benedetto Croce, Italian philosopher, who was named president of the conference.

German arrests of 50 Danes a day, through paid informers riding on trolley cars to report "disloyal" conversation, are being made, according to the Free Danish press service.

Washington: Security Tax Rate Freeze O. K.'d

A freeze of social security tax rates, strongly opposed by President Roosevelt, was approved by the joint Congressional committee adjusting House and Senate versions of the new revenue bill.

A group of 17 younger members of Congress intends to ask President Roosevelt next week to let them enter the armed forces and at the same time retain their legislative seats. The group at a meeting decided to call upon the President personally as well as send a letter.

The OPA authorized local boards to issue gasoline rations beginning Feb. 3, for moving new trucks from factory to sales agency, as well as between agencies.

A reduction of about 15,000,000 pounds of the 1944 civilian schedule of specialty cheeses was ordered by the War Production Board. Brock, limburger, cream, rocquefort, Italian types and others are giving way to products deemed more important for use of milk, such as cheddar cheese, butter, and evaporated and dried milk.

The C. I. O. Executive Board demanded immediate abolition of the House Committee under Howard D. Smith (D) of Virginia, investigating government agencies, charging it seeks to "destroy every single agency of government that has endeavored to strengthen the war effort."

National: Urban Construction Falls Sharply

Construction of buildings in urban areas during the past year was valued at $1,297,000,000, less than half the 1942 total of $2,661,000,000, said Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in an annual report.

Indiana's new Senator is Samuel D. Jackson, Fort Wayne lawyer who was appointed by Gov. Henry F. Schricker to succeed Frederick Van Nuys, who passed on this week. Senator-designate Jackson, also a Democrat, had served an interim appointment as Indiana Attorney General. He will serve until the November election, at which time a Senator will be elected to serve from then until the end of the Van Nuys term next January.

A Ford Motor Company spokesman in Detroit reported that 1,700 of the 3,400 night shift war workers at the Highland Park plant had gone on strike, in a dispute over smoking in a restricted area.

Americas: U. S. to Get Chile's Excess Products

Ricardo Heatley, Chile's Sub-Secretary of Commerce, announced in Santiago that negotiations would be completed next week for sale of excess Chilean agricultural products to the United States Government.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Nail Didn't Lose This Battle

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY (AP)—Capt. Tommy Rose of Texarkana, Texas, doesn't see anything funny in the old jingle about a battle being lost all for want of a horseshoe nail.

In fact, Tommy is positive that the fellow who wrote it once had a job trying to keep pack train animals shod in mountainous country where a war was being fought.

The Texan needs horseshoe nails and finds them about as plentiful as diamonds.

"Our division," he explained, "has a lot of mules and horses for carrying supplies to the doughboys fighting up in the mountains. They often throw shoes on rough trails and, as any of us Texans know, they go lame if you don't get another shoe back on the hoof.

"Well, it's my job to find nails. So I began looking. We had $50,000 available for purchasing supplies and that sort of dough will buy several tons of horseshoe nails.

"But could I find any nails?" Captain Rose shook his head.

"I came back with 90 nails.

"I bought them in twos, threes and fours and even found one farmer who had 12. Brother, horseshoe nails in this country are as rare as hen's teeth in Texas.

"And believe me, I know just how a battle could be lost for want of a horseshoe nail. The only difference is we did not lose the battle."

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Waste Paper Collections

Everett, Woburn—Sunday.

Weather Predictions

Clearing, Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Bay State Due For Fairly Easy Reconversion

Industries in good shape for peacetime output is report of official of Industries group.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reconversion of manufacturing in Massachusetts to peace uses will in most cases be relatively easy, the dislocations will be far fewer and less severe than in many other areas, and the future promises a bigger production than ever before in normal years, Roy F. Williams, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said in Boston today.

"Industries that can slide right into peacetime production in Massachusetts include wool, cotton, shoes and leather, shipbuilding, chemicals, machine tools, textile machinery, clothing, optical instruments and paper manufacturing," the leader of the State manufacturers' organization pointed out.

"These constitute by far the bulk of our manufacturing throughout the State. Little readjustment of machinery will be required in these industries.

"While there was a minimum of complete plant makeovers to meet the war needs, several outstanding instances did occur, when big candy manufacturers turned to radio parts and allied war products and the shoe machinery industry went into guns and artillery. But compared to the total war load of this State, the complete conversions proved very small.

No Sudden Plunge

"We shall not be plunged into reconversion as suddenly and as completely as some of the other industrial states, because cancellation of contracts will come more gradually in Massacchusetts.

"We are not building bombers, for example. These will be wanted in great quantity until the last bomb is dropped. Then production will cease abruptly. Hence we shall avoid the difficulties of having huge aircraft plants dismantled and large numbers of employees scattered, while other states which had had a great stake in aircraft face a correspondingly serious reconversion problem.

"All of the six principal war industries of Massachusetts except shipbuilding will need almost all their present employees to meet civilian demands, according to the present outlook. They can turn to civilian production without much

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Allied Shells Raining on Appian Way, Planes Bomb Berlin and Frankfurt; Japanese Cruelty Spurs War Efforts

America intent upon sure punishment for Axis officials guilty of war crimes.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—America's indignation over Japanese atrocities against its war prisoners was swiftly channeled today into more vigorous prosecution of the war, into bigger bond purchases, and into stern resolve for speedy and guaranteed postwar punishment of Axis officials guilty of war crimes.

With the Office of War Information employing its full Atlantic and Pacific radio facilities to tell the world the story of the Bataan atrocities, the joint American-British disclosures of prisoner treatment took their place beside the tripartite Moscow declaration signed by President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin, and Prime Minister Churchill as promising sure punishment for Axis war crimes.

Meanwhile, as uncertainty prevailed regarding what effect the disclosures would have on future Japanese treatment of captured soldiers, and while Government officials argued over whether the full story was yet being told, Senator Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah, former Mormon missionary to Japan, promised to dig out any still-hidden facts on Japanese behavior toward prisoners of war.

Commenting on the disclosures which were delayed two years in the telling in the hope that the Japanese could be induced to improve prison conditions, Senator Thomas, Chairman of the Military Affairs Subcommittee, announced that he would summon Army and Navy intelligence officers to closed hearings in the near future, to seek further data.

Japanese Disturbed

Simultaneously the sharp immediate reaction of Japanese radio propaganda to the world-wide publication of the atrocities, showed that the Anglo-American action had hit home hard.

Washington officials, noting that Japanese spokesmen on the one hand ridiculed the prisoner charges as "ridiculous" and on the other taunted sarcastically "why don't they teach their men to stand up and fight to the finish?" sug-

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Associated Press Radiophoto

Aftermath of Nazi Retreat

A mounted Russian soldier rides past the ruins of Peterhof Palace, near Leningrad, destroyed by retreating Germans. Statues and fountains which once lined the now barren steps have been removed.

Brenner Pass traffic disrupted by bombs; Russians push forward at top speed.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied shells are raining today on the Appian Way, as the troops have moved inland to cut the Nazi-held highway.

The town of Cisterna, situated directly on the famous artery, is now under artillery attack. While this is apparently but a two-mile gain since yesterday, it furnishes significant evidence that the new beachhead now has been sufficiently consolidated to permit the Allied armies to start inland.

Another spearhead is proceeding along the Anziate Road and has advanced two miles beyond Caroceto, where the British on Jan. 27 turned back the first real German counter-attack after the landings.

A German radiocast reports continual Nazi air attacks on the invasion reinforcements pouring in at Anzio. The Allies admit this air opposition in today's communiqué, but declare the attackers are more than meeting their match in Allied airmen, who downed 36 Nazi planes during the day, at a cost of only five of their own craft.

Meanwhile, the 15th Air Force has struck a staggering blow at the enemy in Northern Italy. Rail traffic through the Brenner Pass has been cut to a mere trickle through what appears to have been a masterpiece of precision bombing. The railway is reported choked with debris, twisted rails, and charred freight cars.

If damage is as serious as this report indicates, it will be a serious handicap to Nazi troops in Italy, dependent upon this line for supplies.

In the West, vapor trails traced the course of the Royal Air Force to Berlin as it poured its second load of explosives within 24 hours on the flaming Nazi Capital. The planes returned to base minus 47 of the original force, indicating that the attack was a substantial one.

Swedish reports say that women and children are pouring from the stricken city in what may be the prelude to its complete evacuation.

American bombers followed up with an attack on the industrial city of Frankfurt, in which more than 800 planes participated.

In Russia, the tide of victory for Russian forces on the northern front still runs high, with snapping of the last Nazi pin-hold on the Leningrad-Moscow railway but a matter of hours, if the present speed of Russian progress is maintained.

At any rate, Premier Stalin felt sufficiently sure of it to announce that Chudovo, the last German-held town on the line, "is encircled and is being annihilated." Railway workers are being rushed to the scene to get the line in repair as rapidly as possible for resumption of traffic between Leningrad and the Russian Capital.

At the same time a threat to the Nazis' last retreat line from the Leningrad sector is developing rapidly, as the Russians have cut in to within 20 miles of the Leningrad-Pskov railway.

In the Pacific, the softening up of the Marshall Islands is proceeding with daily bombings of Wotje, Maloelap, and Mili—these targets now having been hit regularly for 22 days in a row.

Little More Butter Coming, But No Reduction in Points

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Americans may get a little more butter during February than they have during January, but not much.

An anticipated seasonal increase in production, normal at this time of year, will not be large enough to justify any reduction in the 16 points now charged for a pound of butter, but it may be that housewives in certain sections of the country that have been almost butterless in recent weeks will find they can get a quarter or a half pound at a time when they go to the store in the near future.

The Office of Price Administration officials admit that distribution of butter over the country has not been equal in recent weeks. Butter makers can't be expected to send butter long distances when there is demand that they can fill close by. The only way OPA can regulate distribution is by increasing point values. If the point value of butter had been advanced last month, it would have reduced the buying of pork and other meats which OPA wanted to get out of storage to free refrigerator space.

The butter shortage is due to a combination of factors: large amounts taken by the Army, stocks sent abroad under Lend-Lease to armies of other nations, manpower difficulties on dairy farms, and increased demands for milk and cream.

By various actions, including the assignment of production quotas, the Government is trying to minimize these shortages. At the same time, under the tutelage of the War Food Administration, farmers of the country have undertaken to increase their milk herds by 2 per cent and to increase production per cow by 50 pounds, but all this takes time.

In the meantime the military's demands for butter have expanded enormously as its forces have increased, leaving the civilian in some areas to turn to oleomargarine or gravy to grease his bread, or, if he has sufficient ration points, jelly or cheese.

At present the Army is not buying any butter, but in April, when cows begin to produce more, it will again begin to ask butter makers to set aside from 30 to 50 per cent of their production.

Consumers are warned by dairy groups in Washington not to expect an ample supply of butter until the war is over, and not then if the United States is to fulfill commitments it is making now for helping to set war-torn nations back on their feet.

Actually, little butter is going abroad to persons other than those in the United States armed forces, and practically all that is going is destined for fighters of the other nations that are helping to keep the Nazis away from American shores.

The last Lend-Lease report showed that butter shipped abroad amounts to only one fifth of an ounce a week from each United States civilian.

Butter is being sent to Russia, but all goes to the hard-pressed army. Civilians eat lard on their bread.

Allied Landing At Nettuno Is Air Triumph

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the seventh day of the Allied landing south of Rome passed with slightly increasing German resistance, but still no sign of any real counterattack, it was clear that this operation had become the most successful Allied "preinvasion" rehearsal of the war.

It began with the enormous initial advantage of surprise which will be infinitely harder to duplicate when the "big shows" take place. But its increasing success during the week, while enormously aided by this initial surprise, also was aided by factors which can be duplicated and which showed a notable and highly significant increase in the proficiency of use of air power as an effective adjunct to such an operation.

Airfields Blanketed

That use of air power came into play at the crucial moment. German military intelligence undoubtedly knew that such an operation had long been planned by the Allied Command in Italy and that it had been prevented by the shifting of the invasion barges used at Sicily and Salerno to other theaters. They also knew that the Cairo and Teheran conferences had ruled out any operation which would detract from the full power of the major Channel operation. This gave them a false sense of security which apparently was confirmed by the intensity of the diversionary attack delivered along the main Fifth Army front preceding the landing and which sucked three of their central Italian reserve divisions down into the Cassino area.

But they could have recovered from this blunder had their air reconnaissance been able to spot

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Rise and Fall of Nazis In Siege of Leningrad

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 29—The last segments of the Germans' vaunted impregnable "steel ring" around Leningrad have crumbled, and Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's garrison troops are advancing southward and westward along the many roads leading from Gatchina.

Thus the Germans have at last been driven from the only remaining stable corner of their tottering eastern front.

Elsewhere the Germans were routed from the Caucasus and cut off at Stalingrad. Kharkov and even Kiev fell but in the north the Nazis were still within sight of the Soviet Union's second largest city.

It was in September, 1941, that the headlong German drive reached the outskirts of the former Czarist Capital. Hitler's soldiers in their letters home enclosed snapshots of the dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral or the slender spire of the Admiralty taken with telephoto lenses.

Some weeks later other Germans announced that they could see Moscow through powerful field glasses. Leningrad's fate seemed sealed.

Aside from its terrific prestige, the value of the City's capture would have immensely simplified the Nazi supply problem. The highly troublesome activities of the Soviet Baltic Fleet would have been terminated and the Germans could have shipped whatever they required unhampered into Leningrad, whence a spreading railway network led inland in all directions and excellent highways led to Moscow.

Large Fleet Assembled

In mid-September the Germans concentrated an estimated 44 divisions to deliver a final victorious blow.

Success was taken for granted, in fact each German soldier was provided with a pocket Baedeker guide of Leningrad and units had been assigned their billets. A special corps of military police whose members were all over six feet tall was ready to take over.

But the City's defenders held firm, and the Germans after heavy losses abandoned the attempt to storm the City and settled down to the slower business of trying to reduce Leningrad by blockade and starvation.

It was soon thereafter that they started boasting of their "steel ring," and Hitler told the world in November, 1941, "Leningrad of its own accord will put up its hands in token of surrender. It will fall inevitably sooner or later."

Six months later, when this method had failed, the Germans once more reverted to storming tactics, and special assault divisions which already had taken the Crimea under Field Marshal von Mannstein, now German commander of the Ukraine, were hurled against Leningrad with heavy air support, chiefly in the form of dive bombers.

This time the Germans tried to break into the City from the southeast, but again they failed and perished by the thousands in the peat bogs.

In December, 1942, the Germans tried a new tactic.

At that time the German line extended to the corner of Lake

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Corporal on Italian Front 'Mr. Atkinson' to Comrades

By John Lardner
Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Jan. 28: Delayed—Down near Anzio Harbor, the most popular German target of this beachhead region, I met a corporal and scholar this morning who graduated from Harvard 23 years ago, and now tanned, grimy, and faintly whiskered, sits plugging away night and day with his antiaircraft gun at enemy planes.

Henry Russell Atkinson, Technician, Fifth Grade, was President of the Massachusetts Civic League before the war. At political and neutral crusading and lobbying without pay, he waged a civic battle on behalf of the taxpayer, labor, public health, the small businessman, and any good cause needing nonpartisan support. He is a curiosity, but a deeply respected one, to the young Kentucky and Missouri farmers who man guns in the same unit.

"You want to talk to Mr. Atkinson," said Corporal Larry Apbo-

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

By a Staff Photographer
Henry R. Atkinson
of Brookline, Mass.

Britain Joins Oil Embargo Of Petroleum Against Spain

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Britain is joining the United States in embargoing shipments of petroleum products to Spain, it was learned authoritatively today.

It was pointed out, however, that Britain had little or no oil to spare for Spain, whose chief source has been the Western Hemisphere.

An Associated Press dispatch from Madrid said yesterday that the planned suspension by the United States of oil shipments from the Caribbean area to Spain during February had "no political significance" and was concerned rather with "negotiations of a purely commercial character."

[The dispatch was received shortly before the State Department announced in Washington that the shipments had been suspended pending 'reconsideration of general relations between Spain and the United States "in the light of trends in Spanish policy."]

The suspension of American shipments was interpreted by the British press today as a final showdown. The Daily Express headlined the story "Allies give Franco a month to decide."

News of the embargo was not published in Spain, the Madrid dispatch said.

Italy:

American Artillery Covers Appian Way

American beachhead troops, striking toward the Appian Way and the main rail line to the Cassino front, have advanced to

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Airports 'With Zippers' Leave Room for Growth

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Airports with a "zipper in them" is a plan proposed by Charles I. Stanton, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as a program for municipal planning of airfields after the war.

Mr. Stanton, who spoke at the recent United States Conference of Mayors in Chicago, which Mayor Tobin of Boston attended, implied the planning of expandable airports when he proposed to the mayors that they allow plenty of room for expansion when planning their own community airports.

"No sensible man would attempt to predict more than 10 years ahead what might happen in the rapidly changing aviation business," Mr. Stanton declared.

What Mr. Stanton implies is that a city fortunate enough to find itself with a large airport should begin developing a part of it for immediate uses, keeping the whole scheme in mind for future uses.

Multiple airports around a city for varied types of flying was another proposition advanced by Mr. Stanton. An average city might plan on having during the early postwar years a combined passenger-cargo airport, Mr. Stanton said, and another for private flying, including training. Later, he said, a second passenger-cargo airport might be established; training could be segregated on its own field, and additional private flying bases might be set up, convenient to different residential districts.

Boston, it may be pointed out, has at least the nucleus of such a scheme. The State owns both the Logan International Airport and Bedford Airport. Fields with potential futures exist at Norwood and Revere on the inner metropolitan area and at Beverly and Framingham on the outer area. A unified Greater Boston Airport scheme might find all of these suburban fields included in a future pattern of air usefulness for Boston.

Even the downtown Boston area is hardly neglected, since both the Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway and Wm. Filene and Sons Company have indicated that they will have helicopter fields on their respective buildings.

Mr. Stanton indicated that communities should consider the problem of convenience of airports very seriously, since the railroads are probably not going to take the air competition lying down.

Cities would be faced with many new problems of administration involved in commercial transportation terminals, Mr. Stanton said. There will be business concessions, office, hangar, and shop rentals, snow clearance, runway maintenance, and other matters coming up that will call for versatile management personnel, he added. Finding such personnel is likely to be a difficult task, because there has been relatively little experience and specialized training in this field, he continued.

The Civil Aeronautical Administration can offer some help as the result of its experience with the Washington National Airport, Mr. Stanton said, and no doubt other cities with longer experience in this field will be glad to help the newcomers.

U. S. to Protect Egg Producers By 'Floor' Prices

New producers' floor prices on consumer grades of eggs, announced recently by the War Food Administration, were extremely good news to Boston marketmen and New England poultry raisers who have felt considerable anxiety over egg prices which dropped rapidly after the Christmas holidays. The market steadied somewhat during the past week, after prices generally, for all types of eggs, had dropped about 30 per cent below Office of Price Administration ceiling prices.

Action designed to stabilize prices in the glutted egg market was disclosed to New England leaders in the industry at the Boston Fruit Produce Exchange by Dr. Dewey Termohlen, Assistant Director of the Dairy and Poultry Division of the War Food Administration in Washington.

To guarantee maintenance of the floor prices, the Government is prepared to buy up surplus eggs in carload lots when necessary, Mr. Termohlen said. Such eggs will be distributed to the armed forces, schools, and other institutions,and through Lend-Lease.

In the Boston area, during the period from Jan. 30 to Feb. 12, producers floor prices for consumer-grade eggs will be: Grade A, large, 40 cents a dozen; Grade A, medium, 34; Grade B, large, 37; Grade B, medium, 31 cents.

Two Fellowships At Radcliffe Offered

Two fellowships of $500 each are announced today for the training course in Personnel Administration at Radcliffe College for the year 1944-45.

Opening on July 1 under the direction of Mrs. Dwight E. Harken, the course will run for 10 months. Intended to train women for personnel work in industry and Government, it will include study in the Harvard and Radcliffe Graduate Schools, with special seminars in personnel problems combined with full-time apprentice assignments in factories, Government agencies, and business organizations.

This is the seventh successful year for this course.

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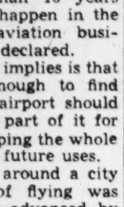

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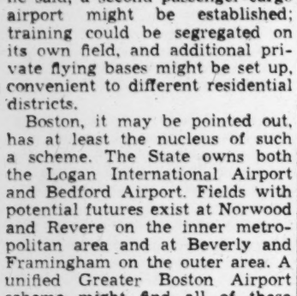

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Vivid News Seeps From Waterfront

Log of the Port of Boston

Although national security efforts keep a tight lid on much of the information that ship-news reporters once referred to as "good stuff," Boston waterfront habitues are gleaning material for sea yarns that far outdistances even the vivid imagination of prewar fiction writers.

Some of the material comes to light in official "releases" authorized by proper authorities, but considerable of it remains dark, for use when precautions are no longer necessary. One of the stories disclosed by the Shipbuilders Council of America is that of how two men were virtually repairing a damaged ship while they were 6,000 feet in the air traveling 300 miles an hour in an airplane.

The way Boston shipping men repeat the story is that a battle-damaged American cruiser reached a West Coast port not long ago. Long before the arrival an East Coast Navy Yard had been notified to make preparations for the repair job. Master plans of the ship were on hand. Most of the materials were waiting. Damage details had been provided.

Yet more information was needed as to details of the damage. Two naval repair experts and experienced marine engineers flew to the West Coast, boarded the damaged ship, inspected and photographed damaged parts, talked with the ship's officers and left with all the precise information needed. The cruiser refueled, and started for the East Coast Navy Yard.

Meanwhile 6,000 feet in the air the two planners were hard at work on their notes, drawings and photographs. They were virtually repairing the damaged ship—in a plane at 300 miles an hour.

When the cruiser eased into the East Coast dry dock, the work had been planned to an exact nicety. All materials had been made into the required shapes, fashioned to fit exactly. Skilled workers in many trades were ready and waiting. Schedule sheets had been made out, covering each individual phase of the sizable repair job. Repairs were begun immediately.

Moral—the United States Navy not only repairs damaged ships thoroughly but it has found a way to do it with a speed never before witnessed. If Boston waterfront habitues can be believed, the coming of peace will lift the veil of secrecy that now surrounds equally amazing achievements in the merchant fleet, some of which have already been made public.

Nautical Language

Queer language of the sailormen is being learned today by many a young American who has taken up a sea career to help the cause of victory for the United Nations.

A few examples tabulated by the Shipbuilders Council of America include:

Beetle—a heavy, long-handled wooden mallet.

Blue pigeon—a sounding lead.

Dutchman—a piece of wood or metal fitted into an opening to conceal a defect.

Gilguy—a makeshift.

Lazy guy—a light rope by which a boom is prevented from swinging around.

Monkey fist—a heavy knot placed on the end of a heaving line to give it weight.

"Lucky Bag"

Another thing many one-time land-lubbers are now learning about the sea is that when the Master-at-Arms inspects a ship for cleanliness and order, and finds clothes or other items where they do not belong, they are often placed in what is known as the "lucky bag"—and delinquents can get them back only by official order. Otherwise they are sold.

New England fishermen are voicing wide interest in a new fishing craft just launched in Nova Scotia. It is the J. F. Cowie, long-line fishing vessel of the trawler type such as used on the West Coast for some time. The Cowie was built especially to make quick daily runs to sea and return with the catch the same day. It was ordered for the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries as an experiment. Chief benefit from the quick runs is expected to be elimination of cold storage and refrigeration.

Leon Stone

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

The Gordon String Quartet will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Tanner will talk on "Art for Bonds" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. Mrs. Tomita will give a talk on "Chinese Art." Both are free to the public.

Mrs. Reginald Pheips will talk on "Medieval Paintings in the Fogg Museum," Harvard University, Cambridge, at 3:30 p. m. Free to the public.

A recital by the students of Rose Wiea Shain, Dean of Staley College vocal department, will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

L. M. Birkhead, Founder and Director of the Friends of Democracy, will give a talk on "Why It Happened in Dorchester" at the Charles Street Forum at 4 p. m.

Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University, will talk on "Palestine and Peace: Problems of Foreign Policy," at the Ford Hall Forum, John Hancock Hall, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will talk on "Old Mother Mexico" at the University Club at 10:45 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

CALL Curtis LUMBER CHA 0313 BOSTON

Airmen of India Visit Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Members of Royal Indian Airforce Trained in Canada

These four young aviators from India, who have been training in Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training program, visited Boston on a short leave, and were snapped by the cameraman in the downtown shopping area. They are, left to right: J. Bonchi of Lucknow, Stanley Santiago of Madras, Surat Singh of Lahore, and Rajwade of Bangalore.

First Service Command Wacs Outstanding in Bond Buying

Members of the Women's Army Corps of the First Service Command are adding to the Fourth War Loan sales totals in this area by purchasing extra bonds during the drive, in an amount expected to aggregate thousands of dollars.

Latest figures show that 94.7 per cent of the First Service Command Wacs are buying War Bonds regularly through allotments of their service pay. Many have soldier husbands who are making similar purchases, providing a family savings plan which will be valuable to them on the day they leave service.

Sales of War Bonds to individuals in the Fourth War Loan had reached $54,400,000 in Massachusetts through Friday night, the War Finance Committee announced in its latest compilation of reports.

The report on the Japanese torture of the Bataan heroes, made public by the Army and Navy, caused a big increase in War Bond purchases in the Bay State as one of its results. Thousands who bought bonds said their purchases were intended in large part to speed the day when the atrocities to our men who surrendered honorably in the Philippines will be avenged.

Officials of the War Finance Committee expressed concern at the lag in displaying the red, white and blue Fourth War Loan window stickers to show extra purchases of war bonds. The committee urged a widespread appearance of the stickers in the windows of homes and buildings, asserting this would stimulate bond sales for the remaining days of the drive.

Annabella, stage star who is the wife of Lieut. Tyrone Power, former screen actor now in the Marines, will arrive in Boston tomorrow and take part in a Coast Guard Fourth War Loan radio broadcast tomorrow afternoon. She will be met at the South Station at 2:50 p. m. by an honor guard of women Marines.

Woman to Get Post In Boston Housing

A well-known social worker in Boston, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, will be appointed a member of the Boston Housing Authority, it was announced last night by Mayor Tobin. She will succeed John A. Breen, who has been chairman of the Authority for six years but has resigned in order to give his whole time to his real estate business.

Mr. Breen has also relinquished his $5,000 post as "Federal Relations Officer" for the City of Boston, in which he kept in contact with government departments in Washington. To fill this position, the Mayor has appointed former Congressman Thomas A. Flaherty of Charlestown, who is now a member of the Boston Transit Commission. To fill this $5,000 position on this Commission, Mayor Tobin has appointed his brother, Timothy F. Tobin of Roxbury.

Lincoln Meeting To Hear Baldwin

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, will be the chief speaker at the annual Lincoln day dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Copley-Plaza hotel on Feb. 12. A distinguished list of Republicans is being assembled to do honor to the Connecticut Governor, among them Governor Saltonstall, Chairman of the National Governor's Conference, who will introduce his colleague.

The annual tribute to Lincoln will be delivered by Dr. F. Lauriston Bullard, President of the Lincoln Group of Boston, a nationally recognized authority on the Great Emancipator. Benjamin F. Felt, of Melrose, newly elected President of the Club, will preside.

Y. M. C. A. Song Fest

The Young Men's Christian Association, 316 Huntington, will entertain men and women of the armed forces tomorrow evening with a program of favorite songs, at 7:45 o'clock by the Metropolitan Singers, all-male choir, under the direction of Robert Ewing. A dance from 9 to 11 will follow the concert. There will be a large number of junior hostesses.

Saltonstall Gets Support—For Hose

Seeking support—not of the political variety, but rather for sagging, garterless socks—Governor Saltonstall's complaint in a speech on Thursday night, that he had been unable to purchase a decent pair of garters, brought prompt response.

A new pair was presented to him, without ceremony, by Judge Joseph Cotton of the Land Court, former Secretary to the Governor.

Extension Course On Youth Guidance Coming Next Month

Registration for a new University Extension Course on "Youth Guidance, Its Social Problems in Wartime," will open at Sever Hall, Cambridge, on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 7:30 p. m.

The course, given by Louise C. Keyes, Director, will feature a number of guest speakers, whose names and lecture topics will be available at the University Extension Office, 200 Newbury Street, Boston, early next month.

The social problems considered in this course, which will be outlined by leading clergymen, doctors, and educators, are vital ones for which solutions are being sought by the home, school, court, correctional institutions, employment agencies, labor organizations, health and recreational agencies, social workers, the press, and all interested in youth guidance. The lecturers will give the results they have so far experienced in this field in their all-out effort to solve these social problems of youth in wartime.

Many Sets of Seeds Sent to England

Nearly 100,000 collections of vegetable seed have been shipped to England by the British War Relief Society, it was learned recently from Robert W. Mortimore and Merrill Griswold, chairmen of the Greater Boston headquarters.

Spring planting of these seeds will be a vital contribution, they believe, to the war effort of the United Kingdom since they may be expected to yield about 50,000 tons of assorted vegetables.

Mr. Mortimore said today the British victory gardeners have utilized plowed-up golf courses, parks, the cleared sites of bombed buildings, and even the grounds of the London Zoo, for their plantings.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clearing, Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent light rain ending this morning. Fair, slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly warmer today. Intermittent light rain on Cape Cod in early morning.

Connecticut, Rhode Island: Fair, slightly warmer today.

Maine: Cloudy with intermittent light snow ending this morning. Fair, slightly warmer this afternoon.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Precipitation ending this morning. Slightly warmer with diminishing cloudiness this afternoon.

Winds: Eastport to Block Island —No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:08 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Sunday, 3:40 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 4:03 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Monday, 4:36 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Atherton Asks Close Ties To South America

Stressing friendly relationships with South America, and discounting the possibility of a United Nations victory over the Nazis in 1944, Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, in Boston today, asserted that the war in the Pacific "has only begun."

"In view of the fact that many of our national resources have been depleted as a result of the war, I feel we should do everything possible to encourage friendly relations with South America," he said.

"The money already spent there in building up cordial relations has been well spent," he added, "for without such friendly relations it would be necessary for us to maintain a larger army and navy to protect our interests in the south. Solidarity between North and South America means that we are well prepared for any world engagement that might occur," he said.

The National Commander has with him Lieut. Olmedo Alfaro, graduate of West Point class of '42, son of the Ecuadorian Ambassador to the United States.

Commenting on controversy over the granting of absentee-voting privilges to servicemen, Commander Atherton expressed his belief that "congressmen should top ducking and dodging, and pass a bill that will give soldiers the vote."

Proposed legislation designed to provide members of the armed forces with an opportunity to vote is a complex problem, the Legion Commander admitted. "But," he declared, "that is the kind of job congressmen were elected to do, and for which they get paid. They have an obligation to see that the soldiers get their vote."

Senatorial suggestion that Army and Navy educational programs be stopped for potential line officers is "shortsighted," he added. "Should we run into a setback, the armed forces would find themselves without a reserve of needed officer material. On this account, relatively few fathers would be saved from immediate draft."

"I am not as optimistic as General Eisenhower that we will knock Germany out of the war this year," he said in a press conference at the Hotel Statler, "for, after all, when you consider the miles we have not gained in Italy and the number of casualties we have suffered, it is difficult to be that optimistic."

The Commander, here for a two-day visit with the State Department of the Legion, modified his prediction by adding that there was a possibility that Germany might "collapse from within."

Wide Service Planned For Income Tax Payers

To assist taxpayers in Massachusetts in preparing their 1943 Federal income tax return, Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue and Revenue Agents will be stationed in practically every city and town in the Commonwealth from Feb. 1 to March 15, inclusive, it was announced recently by Thomas H. Buckley, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, at Boston.

Office hours for these deputies will be from 8:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. every working day. At the main office, 141 Milk Street, Boston, the entire personnel is now engaged in assisting taxpayers in preparing all types of Federal returns, income, employment and miscellaneous, Mr. Buckley said.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Reconversion in Bay State Due for Fairly Easy Time

Continued from Page 1

change in their manufacturing facilities.

"War contracts are being canceled at present at the rate of $650,000,000 a year in Massachusetts industries.

"New contracts are still coming in and largely filling in the plant capacities where other contracts have been terminated. The total war load of Massachusetts to date has exceeded $5,000,000,000. This is the accumulated volume of war contracts from the beginning of the war."

Peak Called Not Reached

In outlining the prospect for manufacturing in the Bay State after the war, Mr. Williams, however, took occasion to emphasize that the war's end was by no means yet in sight and that war production had still not climbed to its peak.

Turning then to further circumstances likely to cushion Massachusetts' ultimate switch from war to peace production, he continued:

"Massachusetts will not have to settle with the Government for vast quantities of production facilities, because of the private financing that has generally been the rule in Massachusetts industrial expansion through the war. The manufacturers here own their own plants.

"Federally-financed production facilities in Massachusetts such as tool factories and tools or machinery amount to only $305,495,000. This makes us the sixteenth state from the top in this respect. That is not much of a mortgage to settle for when the war ends.

"Contract termination, one of the greatest problems of postwar readjustment, is not as serious a question in the industries that can continue to make for civilians what they have been making for war.

"The raw materials needed in Massachusetts industries, such as iron, steel, aluminum and other metals, cotton, wool, leather and chemicals will be among the first to become available in large quantity as soon as the war stops."

Another factor of aid in helping Massachusetts to return speedily to civilian production, Mr. Williams observed, will be the preparedness of its manufacturers through continuous research.

Research Cushions Change

"Massachusetts is a great research center with Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other technical institutions taking the lead and acting as a stimulus to industrial research throughout New England," he said.

"Industrial executives have been making plans for postwar work.

"The unusual diversity of the manufactured products of this State will also contribute to facilitating the postwar readjustment.

"The problem of reconversion to peace will be practically the same as the problem of converting to war, which was quickly handled in part because of the diversity to be found in the thousands of our plants and the high skills of our workers.

Electronics and Plastics

"Massachusetts is a big electronics center. Both the leading plastics companies have base factories in our State. Massachusetts is ready to go into the plastics industry in a big way. Chemicals will play a large part. The door opens wide in this field and we are all set to move in.

"The synthetic rubber program has been active in our rubber manufacturing centers.

"This State is the home of the supercharger, grinding and cutting facilities, shoe machinery, and textile machinery, all of which will continue in great demand."

Education Urged as the First Step In Achieving Inter-Racial Harmony

Racial intolerance in Massachusetts will be combatted on a broad front, with education as the keystone of the program, if a plan presented by the Governor's committee for racial and religious understanding is adopted.

In a report submitted recently to Governor Saltonstall the 10-man committee, appointed last November following the racial disturbances in Dorchester, urged education of the police and public as a first step toward achieving interracial harmony.

Among the suggestions made by the committee were:

1. Preparation of a pamphlet on the subject by the State Department of Public Safety and study by police co-ordinators in the nine regions of the state.

2. A conference of all school superintendents on racial and religious understanding at the Bridgewater State Teachers College, April 20 and 21.

3. Creation of a course on racial problems by the University Extension Division of the Department of Education.

The committee which made the report is as follows: Bishop Hehry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Church; the Rev. Robert P. Barry, Roman Catholic clergyman of Somerville; Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, Temple Israel; Judge Jacob J. Kaplan; Wilman Adams, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; A. K. Cohen, Boston attorney; Thomas Carens, public relations executive; Charles Dasey, shipping executive; the Rev. William N. DeBerry, Negro clergyman of Springfield; Dr. Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education.

Snow Removal Savings Large

This winter's lack of heavy snow storms has saved Boston as much as $400,000 so far, according to City Hall authorities on snow removal. By this date last season the City had spent $403,860 for this purpose. This time $12,600 is the total to date. The Boston Elevated figures it has saved $150,000 and many other industries have made similar savings in clearing their own properties.

There's a tendency among amateur weather forecasters, of course, to shake the head wisely, and predict that the weather waiting just around the corner of February will more than make up for what has come along so far. But the Weather Bureau does not share these gloomy forebodings. In fact, it declares that it's just as likely that the winter may continue to be comparatively mild. Looking back into its records it notes that more than half the mild Januaries have been followed by more of the same kind of weather.

Road Safety Record Of Bay State Praised

Massachusetts' highway safety record in 1943 when 452 fatalities occurred—lowest figure since 1917—brought a congratulatory message from the National Safety Council, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has announced.

"We were delighted to receive your recent letter which mentioned that the number of traffic deaths during 1943 was the lowest of any year since 1917," the message stated. "Congratulations."

Industrial Preview Of Demobilization

About 50 war plants in Massachusetts will face drastic curtailment of employment when the war ends, it is reported by James W. Culliton, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment.

To give some indication of the kind of management problems involved in dismissing large numbers of workers in a short time, Dr. Culliton supplies a "preview of industrial demobilization" in the January issue of Industry Magazine, published by the Associated Industries of Massachsetts. He did this by describing the experience of the Remington Arms Company in recently closing down the Lowell Ordnance Plant with 6,000 workers.

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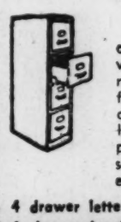

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Ex-Prisoner of Japan Boosts War Bond Sale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 —Commander Melvin H. McCoy, one of three officers who escaped from Japanese prison camps to tell the story of Nipponese brutality, issued a personal appeal for support of the Fourth War Loan last night as another $121,000,000 day sent the drive's total to $1,286,000,000.

"Jap brutality," said Commander McCoy in a statement released through the Treasury, "is beyond description. I would not wish any more of our boys to have the same experience. I am sure that if those prisoners still in Jap hands could send a message to the United States they would ask that the home front back them up by buying as many War Bonds as they can during the Fourth War Loan drive.

"And if we can get a message back to them that Americans are supporting the fighting fronts, I am sure their spirits would be given a needed lift, despite brutal treatment.

"I urge all of you—those with brothers, sons, and fathers who are seeing action in the Pacific theater—to back them up by buying bonds so they would have the necessary supplies to avenge our men who have suffered at the hands of the Japs."

Last night's total represented barely 23 per cent of the $5,500,000,000 goal set for individual bond purchases.

Banker Rebuked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Treasury sharply rebuked a Nebraska banker for his announced policy to turn over to local draft and ration boards the names of persons in his county who refuse to buy War Bonds or who subscribe to less than their quota in the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan.

Denying any such instructions ever had gone out from Washington, a spokesman for Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, declared "there are not going to be any houses painted yellow in Nebraska or anywhere else in the United States if the Treasury can help it.

The spokesman added that unless the banker, Emil E. Placek of Wahoo, drops his plan immediately, "we will insist" to the State Chairman that he be removed as Saunders County War Finance Chairman.

Bond Sales Soar

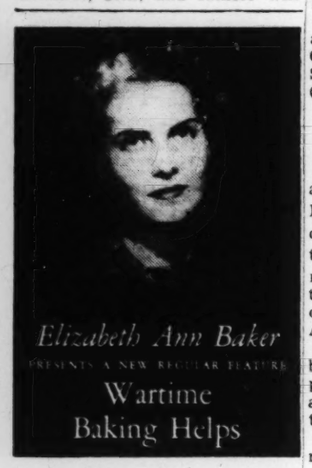
NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Average daily sales of Series "E" War Bonds in New York State were doubled yesterday. This was attributed by the War Finance Committee to the announcement by the War and Navy Departments of Japanese atrocities against American war prisoners.

The Committee said orders for bonds exceeded $8,000,000 as compared to average daily sales of about $4,000,000 since the start of the Fourth War Loan.

Orders for Series "G" bonds reached $7,300,000 for the day and was termed "a couple of million more" than sales had been, the Committee said, adding that Series "F" bonds were quadrupled with the record for the day being $1,700,000.

Aid to Land-Grant Colleges

The Federal Government has been helping to finance land-grant colleges since 1890.



Look to your laurels, ladies, when Johnnie comes marching home! You'll find it mighty hard to live up to an Army-trained bed-maker; and everything must be specially spic and span for this new incredible neatness! But home will look awfully good to your Johnnie.

Above all, don't let your hand lose its cunning when it comes to cooking. Add new dishes to your list of achievements, to become *his* favorites in years to come. He's been in a lot of new places and eaten a lot of new food. Do you accept the challenge?

Have you had Corn Fritters lately? Crisp and golden-brown, served with left-over meat or tempting ham or bacon strips, they'll provide a main-dish attraction that will prove a delicious change from potatoes, and just as filling.

Corn Fritters

1¾ c. flour	½ tsp. salt
3 tsp. *Rumford Baking Powder*	1 c. milk
	1 tblsp. melted shortening
1 egg, slightly beaten	1½ c. whole kernel corn

Sift, measure and combine dry ingredients. Pour in egg, milk and shortening combined. Stir until smooth. Add drained corn. Drop by tablespoonful into deep hot fat (365° to 375° F.) and fry 3 to 5 minutes or until well browned on all sides, turning fritters occasionally. Drain. About 6 servings.

Whenever a recipe calls for baking powder, use Rumford, the all-phosphate double-acting baking powder. Its high quality and constant careful testing assure you of perfect baking success.

New ways to stretch your ration points. Write for the Rumford recipe folder, *Meat Extenders.* Short of time besides? Then ask for *Time Savers* too. They're both free. Just address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, R. I.

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Burton Urges Step to World Organization

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio proposed yesterday immediate United States action to form an international organization of all the United Nations for "establishing and maintaining peace and security in the world."

"The time for such a step is now," Senator Burton said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Inter-American Bar Association. He declared the Government should bring the representatives of each nation to Washington now and added:

"Such a meeting, under the pressure of war, can contribute much to the firmer unity of the participants in the conduct of the war as well as to their greater faith in the program of the peace."

Senator Burton expressed the view that holding together the United Nations "championship team" is of paramount importance to establishing and maintaining future world security.

"Such unity exists now in time of war," he said. "The primary obligation of every peace-loving nation is to see to it that it continues in time of peace."

The Senator noted that representatives of only the four principal Allies among the United Nations have arrived at any agreement.

Each of the other 30 United Nations must be consulted, he said, "if our ideals are to be translated into practice and if there is to be a just, a lasting and a living peace in the world."

Sikorsky Gets Mitchell Trophy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The Gen. William E. Mitchell Memorial award for the outstanding individual contribution to the progress of aviation during the past year was bestowed on Igor I. Sikorsky, Russian-born airplane designer, by Frank A. Tichenor, publisher of "Aero Digest" and donor of the trophy, at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night.

The occasion was the annual get-together of the Early Birds, a group of American aviators representing about 200 flying enthusiasts who began their careers in the air before 1916. About 75 members of the group were at the dinner, including Glenn Martin and Maj. Gen. Monk Hunter, of the First Air Force Command.

Mr. Sikorsky, who received the award because of his development of the helicopter, was the fifth person to win the Mitchell trophy. Other winners have been Miss Jacqueline Cochran, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, and Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault.

Aided Japanese, Given Jail Term

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—An Army Corporal, charged by the Government with being in the pay of Japanese for advising American lecture audiences that Japanese atrocity stories seldom were true, was sentenced yesterday to 30 months imprisonment.

Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard imposed the sentence on the guilty plea of Arthur Clifford Read to an indictment charging violation of the foreign agents registration law.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Richard Burke said Mr. Read made his contact with the Japanese Consul General at Hong Kong, after having been turned down by the Chinese Information Bureau in another lecture proposition, and that he was paid more than $15,000 by the Japanese for more than 100 lectures in this country.

William Allen White

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 29 (AP)—William Allen White, famous editor of the Emporia Gazette, who passed on here today, was widely known as "The Sage of Emporia."

His last editorial was written last fall, titled "The New Baby," telling of a new linotype machine for the Gazette.

A native of Emporia, Mr. White grew up in El Dorado and attended College of Emporia and University of Kansas.

Mr. White, who bought the Gazette in 1895 with $3,000 he borrowed, was the friend and counselor of Presidents and Governors. Only once did he swerve from the Republican Party—in 1912 when his good friend Theodore Roosevelt ran for President on the Bull Moose ticket.

His famous editorial, "What's the Matter With Kansas?" which he wrote a year after he took over the Gazette, skyrocketed him to prominence.

From then on his fame grew. He wrote numerous books, most of which concerned politics and political figures. His "Masks in a Pageant" reviewed the life and times of the 10 Presidents he knew intimately.

During the past several years, Mr. White had been writing an autobiography. He had completed the first draft and completed parts of the final version. His son plans to finish the autobiography for publication at an early date.

Mr. White's last political editorials were written last fall, titled "Republican Prospects" and "Democratic Prospects."

Surviving are Mrs. White, the editor's close associate in the operation of the Gazette for nearly half a century, and the editor's only son, W. L. White, himself a noted author, who succeeded as editor and publisher of the Gazette recently.

Cartoon in the News

Justus, Sioux City Journal

"V" Is Not for Votes!

Masaryk Bases Europe's Future On Stern Terms for Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Germany is only one of the many problems which will be facing the United Nations in the years to come, according to Jan Masaryk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia. "Many times a day I am asked, what about Germany," he declared in the broadcast ceremony incident to the opening of Freedom House's new building here last night.

In dealing with Germany, Dr. Masaryk declared the United Nations "must be stern, must be just, must be humanitarian and must be united." The handling of the German problem must be "not merely for revenge," he continued, but also for the future of Europe and of Germany." He voiced belief that plans for such a program were now in the making.

Stressing that many other problems than that of Germany await solution, he continued:

"They will be difficult and often heartbreaking problems, but if our avenue of approach to them will rest on understanding, on give-and-take, on confidence in the other fellow's integrity, on cooperating when it is necessary, but minding our own business at the same time, then, and then only, will the United Nations fulfill the great task which suffering humanity expects them to fulfill.

"Criticism of the other fellow's weaknesses is the easiest way to forget our own. The next few months will be the hardest for all of us. Let us keep our eye on the ball, every minute, every second, day and night. That Germany will be beaten we all know, that she is not beaten we know equally well.

"So, let us eliminate all the unnecessary squabbles which can retard the day of victory, the day of deliverance, the day of justice, the day on which we will start to make peace—permanent, civilized, decent peace.

"It can be done, it must be done, it will be done.

"And don't forget—this is none of my business—that the Fourth War Loan is on!"

Others participating in the ceremonies were Dorothy Thompson, Fredric March, Florence Eldridge, Newbold Morris, Rex Stout, and Dr. Harry D. Gideonse. Portions of the ceremonies were broadcast over stations WHN and WEVD.

University Women's Full-Time Jobs Shown More Than Doubled During '43

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—That the field for university women in full-time employment has broadened tremendously is evidenced by the 1943 report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, from Miss Mary A. Wegener, acting secretary of appointments at the university, in which she places the rise last year at 153 per cent.

The smaller registration and placement of men, however, Miss Wegener declares, was not due to a drop in the demand for them, but to the shortage of university manpower available, many students in scientific fields having been caught up by industry before the completion of their studies.

The extensiveness of the sphere of activity opened to women is evidenced by the fact that opportunities presented themselves in the linees of transportation, manufacturing, banking and investments, insurance, engineering, publishing, art, labor relations, personnel, merchandising, government agencies and public utilities, even one opening occurring in farm management.

Unlike prewar years, 18 per cent of the women registered, the report shows, were more than 40 years of age. This group of 622 women included five over 70 years of age, 27 between 60 and 70 years and 63 between 50 and 60. One, 78 years of age, was placed as a tutor and editorial writer. Many helped to meet the increased demand in the field of child care.

Wage scales for women students, the report continues, showed the effects of present labor market conditions and hourly rates were raised in practically all occupations "as much as from 15 to 100 per cent."

The need for scientific and technically trained men increased in intensity during 1943, Miss Wegener declared, the greatest number of requests being for chemists, physicists, and engineers. A considerable number of calls for accountants, statisticians, and economists came from Government offices.

Although students in engineering and natural science received deferment from military duty to complete their training, the report says, relatively small numbers of men—those classified in 4-F under the Selective Service system—were permitted to continue their studies in other sections of the University.

Petrillo Sued In N. Y. Court

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, A. F. of L., was a defendant today to a $500,000 damage suit filed in Supreme Court here by a theater manager who charged he was forced to employ union musicians against his will under threat of strikes.

David T. Nederlander, General Manager of Detroit's Lafayette Theater, charged that despite pleas that music was not required in the theater, which specialized in dramatic productions, it was forced "under duress and compulsion" to contract for six union musicians at a total weekly salary of $500 for a year.

Mr. Nederlander named four other defendants besides Mr. Petrillo to his suit yesterday—John S. (Jack) Ferentz, President of the Detroit Federation of Musicians; Jacob Rosenberg, President of the Associated Musicians of Greater New York, the United Booking Office, Inc., of New York, and Lafayette Dramatic Productions, Inc.

Immediately, counsel for the A. F. M. and the United Booking Office announced they would file general denials to all charges in the suit.

American Art Exhibit To Be Shown in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—An exhibit of American paintings, sculptures, etchings, engravings, and woodcuts to further a better understanding by the people of Great Britain of the culture and civilization of this country, sponsored by Artists for Victory, will be shown in London in June after a week's showing at Grand Central Galleries here, starting on March 8, it was announced by Ralph Walker, chairman, and Edward L. Bernays, associate chairman, of the 1944 campaign committee of Artists for Victory, Jan. 22.

Artists for Victory, the national organization of 30 of the leading art societies in this country united for the war effort, has, in turn, invited the leading artists of Great Britain through the Central Institute of Art and Design to exhibit their work in the United States during the autmun.

Prices and Your Purse: Sugar

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 29

Conscious that much canning sugar last summer went into home-made cakes and other unauthorized delicacies, the OPA announced today that housewives can have only one five-pound sugar stamp a person without questioning this year. It's stamp 40 in Book 4, good from Feb. 1, 1944, hrough Feb. 28, 1945 (13 months.)

If you need more for canning, you will have to go to your local board and explain what you are going to do with it.

Cheddar Now Luxury

Good old-fashioned American cheese, technically known to the trade as "cheddar," becomes a real luxury this month, with point values advanced from 10 to 12 a pound. People who can't buy butter have been using more cheese than the supply can bear.

Little Gasoline

Don't take OPA's announcement that there will be more gasoline for drivers who can prove "undue hardship" as a hint that the overall gasoline supply picture is better. The extra amount available to local boards is only about 20 gallons a day. After going over military estimates of forthcoming needs with Petroleum Administrator Ickes, Mr. Bowles reports "there is not a drop of gasoline to spare for careless or unnecessary driving by any of us," and possibility that rations "may have to be reduced in some areas as the tempo of the war increases."

Synthetic Hope

Hopes of synthetic rubber girdles and garters by spring are going a-glimmering, with increased Government demands for neoprene, one of the component parts. Another ingredient will probably be used but the change-over will take time.

More Points Than Meat

You may find beef, veal, lamb and mutton short at your butcher's counter this month, even with the increase in point values just tacked on them. Housewives may find they have more points than there is meat available. Explaining why points were not raised higher, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles said:

"We would rather take the risk of having too many ration points in the hands of housewives, which may cause possible local shortages of some kinds of meat, than to have any waste because of insufficient points."

Pork will continue relatively plentiful.

Tires for Essential Driving Offered to 'A' and 'B' List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Automobile owners using "A" and "B" gasoline rations will be eligible next month for new synthetic tires for essential driving.

A high Government authority said yesterday that the Office of Price Administration will amend present regulations to assure new tires for low-mileage war drivers, but added that the current mileage ration basis will be eliminated and the synthetic allotted only to drivers in these two classes determined to be "most essential."

The Washington Post also reported that the new synthetic tire program will bring about "a more equitable distribution" of existing passenger tire supplies from a national stockpile consisting almost entirely of new synthetics.

The Post said that an OPA official had described the stock of prewar used and recapped tires—all that "A" and "B" book holders could get—as reduced to "merely a dribble."

However, the official source said, local board quotas on tires are expected to remain about the same and responsibility of determining the degree of an applicant's essential driving will rest with the rationing panels.

He added that OPA plans call for rationing of about 750,000 of the new synthetics a month in March with future rations depending entirely on war demands.

Presently only motorists in essential jobs or car-sharers who are permitted to drive in excess of 601 miles a month, are entitled to new tires.

Still Saving Tires

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—The greater part of tire and truck production in 1944 again will go into military use, Joseph Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, declared.

In an address to the annual meeting and wartime conference of the National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners, Mr. Eastman said the nation's carriers were facing "a crucial period," and asked civilian truck operators to carry on their conservation program in use, operation and service until "the day of relief arrives."

Handicapped Veterans Offered Shipyard Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 29—Jobs at Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation here have been thrown open to physically handicapped veterans of the present war as a result of a conference between Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, USN, and John D. Reilly, President of Todd Shipyards Corporation, whose firm last month took over operation of the plant from its former management under terms of an executive order signed by President Roosevelt.

Appropriation Cut Urged for Printing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Representative John Z. Anderson (R) of California recommended Jan. 28 that the House order "drastic reductions" in funds appropriated Government information agencies for printing "so-called" news, which he contended was stale before ever being released to the press.

The Californian said Federal agencies had increased their use of paper 40 per cent during the last fiscal year in the face of a 23 per cent paper reduction decreed for private publishers.

Lack of use by newspapers of the Government news releases indicates, Mr. Anderson maintained, "waste, extravagance, duplication and lost manpower."

$100,000 to Refugee Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A $100,000 contribution to the newly established War Refugee Board was presented to Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., yesterday by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

The presentation was made by Louis A. Spiegler, Washington representative of the 60-year-old organization.

The Board, composed of Mr. Morgenthau and secretaries Cordell Hull and Henry L. Stimson, has been directed by President Roosevelt to attempt the rescue of Jews and other minority groups subjected to Nazi terrorism.

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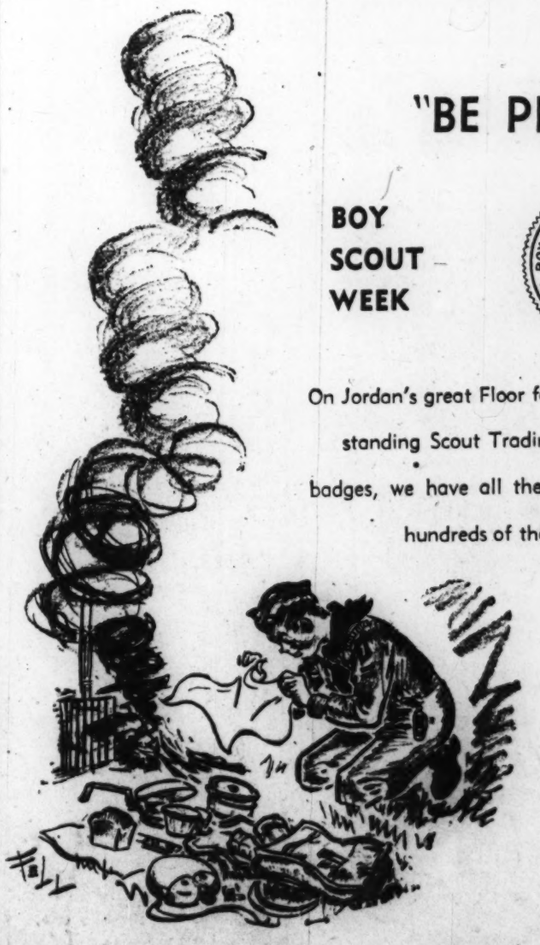
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BOSTON

Women's Colleges Urged To Aid Home-Career Link

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Because the nation will need all the trained resources it can command, women's colleges will be remiss in their duty unless they attempt to assist women in finding a solution to the problem of combining marriage and a family with a career, President W. K. Jordan of Radcliffe declared this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Seven Associated Colleges at the Hotel Statler.

Although men as well as women who advance the frontiers of knowledge are "obliged to clear the ground of leisure from the thicket of daily family responsibilities," women, he indicated, need special help in solving this problem. He foresaw a greater demand than ever in the postwar era for the contribution of trained women.

Turning to a consideration of the "directions of emphasis" which higher education may take in the next few years, Radcliffe's new President said that liberal arts colleges should equip American youth with an honest pride in the achievements of their own country's past and arm them with a zealous courage for grappling with the problems their generation must solve.

"For too long," Dr. Jordan declared, "we have been apologetic; for too long we have failed to understand that American culture, while organically part of an older and more spacious western culture, has been taking an epical direction of its own. Our youth must be brought to understand the peculiar virtues and the very real dignity of this culture."

No narrow nationalism, however, was intended by these remarks, he said. "I am proposing rather," he explained, "that one's cultural inheritance is posited most firmly in the environment that immediately surrounds him and that only by understanding it can he arrive at a mature understanding of the whole stream of which he is part."

President Jordan took the colleges to task for failure to teach mastery of what he called an educated man's three essential skills: the ability to read with speed, penetration, and discernment; the ability to deal easily, competently, and clearly with the English language and the ability to bring constructive analysis to bear on the solution of an abstract problem.

"Our students simply do not possess mastery of these essential tools," he asserted, "and we cannot cure a grievous ill by trying desperately to ignore it or by the presumptuous argument that it is unfortunate that the secondary schools have failed in a task that is in point of fact only partly theirs."

He urged the liberal arts colleges to prune their curriculums of nonessentials added under the delusion that the democratic principle of mass education required all colleges to undertake all things.

"We must determine what are the essentials of a liberal education and concentrate on them with all our energy," he said.

Sharing the program with the Radcliffe President was Capt. Frances Marquis, who described her experiences in leading the first company of Wacs into North Africa. Vassar was the hostess college at today's meeting.

Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard University will be guest speaker at the annual midwinter conference of the New England Hadassah Region at the Hotel Statler on Monday. Opening at 10 a. m., the conference will take the form of a Political Institute on Zionism. Professor Friedrich will discuss postwar Palestine in relation to international democracy and security.

The morning session will be devoted to an educational symposium led by Mrs. Myer Israel and Mrs. Arthur Holzman, co-chairmen of education for the Region. Mrs. Lewis Goldberg, New England Hadassah President, will open the program and Mrs. George Rossyn, Chairman of Political Education, will preside in the afternoon. Luncheon is at 1 o'clock.

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'Shift' Classes For High Schools

Boston's five big intown high schools will start classes in shifts, beginning Feb. 1, Boston School Officials disclosed recently. The first class will open at 8:30 a. m. and classes will be staggered at intervals up until 9:30 a. m.

Because the new hours will throw several thousand students on to the Elevated system at the "so-called" rush hour, officials of the State Department of Public Utilities, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the War Manpower Commission, plan to study the effects of the experiment.

The "shift system" is being tried as the result of a petition signed by 600 traveling students. They said they had to get up early to eat breakfast with the family and might as well be in school as hanging around until 10 a. m. for their first classes. It was pointed out that many of them took in a movie before school, and oftentimes decided to sit through a double feature, thus missing school entirely.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 30

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, Jan. 30

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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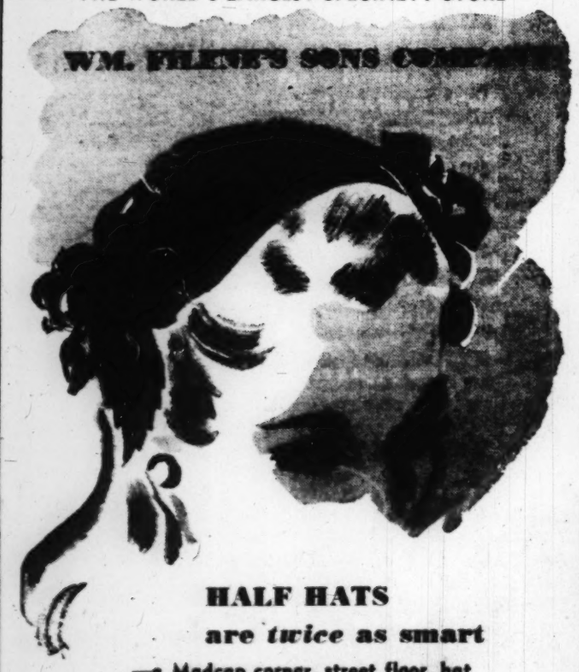

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BOSTON

Alien Patents To Be Revealed To N. E. Firms

How Germany and Japan have made the synthetic materials that have kept their war machines in motion despite the lack of natural resources will be disclosed to New England manufacturers today with the opening in Boston of a library of United States patents seized from the enemy as well as from citizens in this country dominated by the enemy.

Opening of the library of 45,000 vested alien patents, containing a vast storehouse of information on chemical, electrical and mechanical developments, on radios, electronics plastics and airplanes was announced by Julian E. Jackson, New England representative of the Division of Patent Administration of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

Located at 17 Court Street, the exhibit will be made available to manufacturers and other interested industrialists intending to experiment with the enemy patents. The Custodian's office controls the largest block of patents in the United States with 45,000 patents for sale along with patent copies of each product.

Small business men are expected to visit the exhibit in force, since they are the ones who would benefit the most from the research made by the enemy which they are not usually in position to finance. The immediate effect of the patents would be to allow the small plants to enter immediately into war production, although the larger effect is seen as a postwar stimulus to small business.

Any vested enemy patent which has not been exclusively licensed to an American firm or individual prior to seizure by the Custodian can now be licensed to any reputable firm or individual for the life of the patent, Mr. Jackson pointed out. He and his staff will be in attendance at the patent rooms to help the business men select something suitable for their plants. There will also be a full-time librarian available to search the files and consult with visitors.

Hartford Tackles Delinquency With Basketball Group Appeal

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front.

Civilian Defense in Hartford, Conn., is attacking juvenile delinquency in a unique manner by organizing hundreds of Air-Raid Protection messenger boys into a 42-team basketball league.

The program is designed to centralize an interest on the part of young persons who will make up the audiences for the games. Other sports events are expected to follow this effort to provide recreational activities for the youth of the City.

The circuit has divisions embracing precinct teams in the five Hartford Civilian Defense zones. The guiding light of the endeavor is Arthur Butero, chief of the juvenile activities of the Hartford Air-Raid Warden Service.

Cambridge Incident

The Civilian Defense organization in Cambridge, Mass., handled its part in a recent general alarm fire in a war plant as a matter of protection routine, as though the disaster had been caused by enemy bombing.

The alarms came in on a tapper in the report center; the first was recorded in the log book; the second was answered by the head of the protection division and the director of auxiliary police. From the scene they summoned Civilian Defense personnel, bringing the auxiliary police ambulance, 58 auxiliary policemen, 26 air-raid wardens, and about 50 auxiliary firemen. These forces stood by all night, without need for their services developing.

The Somerville unit of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps arrived voluntarily to distribute coffee and doughnuts to the firefighters.

Outline for Morale

The Maine State Council of Defense has issued the following suggestions to community directors, for maintaining morale of A. R. P. personnel:

1. Try to give every member a specific assignment.
2. Delegate authority.
3. Contact every worker from time to time.
4. Detail Auxiliary Firemen to night duty at fire stations to make regular runs with the department.
5. Go in for publicity.
6. Have Army and Navy officers make inspection tours.
7. Show war films.
8. Make awards at ceremonies.

Farsighted gardeners in Hartford are perusing seed catalogues and beginning to make planting plans for 1944 Victory gardens.

Meetings are taking place to discuss seeds, fertilizers and equipment; the Hartford War Council is planning a contest among amateur gardeners for the best layouts on 30 x 50 plots; and the City Government is working on a co-ordinated war garden program.

Golschmann in Final Program

By L. A. Sloper

Vladimir Golschmann concludes his fortnight's regency of the Boston Symphony with the concerts of this week. For his final program he chose Mozart's "Figaro" Overture and "Jupiter" Symphony, Milhaud's Suite Provençale, Debussy's "Ibéria," and Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini" Fantasia.

A rather oddly arranged list, which after beginning with Mozart allots the place of honor to Milhaud's inconsequential suite. Nevertheless, it gave the conductor opportunity to show his way with the classical scores and the ultra-romantic, as well as with the French.

His way with the first two numbers left the impression that Mozart is not quite his dish. The Overture was played at a pace so rapid that it resulted in blurring. The first movement of the symphony was also taken too fast, the Andante cantabile was made heavily romantic, and the Menuetto was lifeless. The Finale, however, offered some recompense. It was directed with a fine precision and a just tempo.

Again Mr. Golschmann fared better with French music. Milhaud's suite, apart from its position on the program, makes pleasant listening, although it does not escape monotony. "Ibéria" received a vividly descriptive reading.

One felt that Mr. Golschmann was most at home, though, with Tchaikovsky's dramatic extravagances. He whipped the orchestra into a fine frenzy of sound, yet kept the structure clear throughout. There seemed to be but one real flaw in his interpretation: his fading from fortissimo to piano was too abrupt.

Fulton Lewis to Seek New Trial in Libel Case

Motion for a new trial will be filed promptly, counsel for Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator assessed $4,500 damages in a libel suit brought by Louis G. Balsam, of Cambridge, announced in a statement issued last night. The attorneys, Henry M. Leen and former Superior Court Judge John J. Burns, charged in their joint statement that "bias and prejudice" exercised by United States Judge Charles E. Wyzanski had prevented Mr. Lewis from "securing a fair trial." The jury verdict in the $100,000 suit was reached late Thursday night.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
3:30 p. m.—Poland vs. Hitler.
3:45 p. m.—Jesting With the Jesters.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Recorded Music.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Gilbert & Sullivan Music.
5:45 p. m.—The Mastersingers.
6:00 p. m.—I Sustain the Wings.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Religion in the News.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Halloran"; Int.
3:30 p. m.—Army-Navy House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Warren H. Atherton; talk.
4:15 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:45 p. m.—Shep Fields' Orch.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—"Digest"; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Return of Nick Carter; drama
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang; News.
8:00 p. m.—"Moods for Moderns"; Music.
8:15 p. m.—Kiman's Victory Auction.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—R. A. Gunnison, news.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Night Bandwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—America Salutes President.

Today's Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—"Melodic Favorites."
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Recorded Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—"The Southland Singing."
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
4:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America"; Variety.
4:30 p. m.—"Abe Lincoln Story"; drama.
5:00 p. m.—Shep Fields' Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery Dr.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—"The Little Show"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—Alexander's Mediation Board.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster.
10:15 p. m.—Good Will Hour.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.

Striking Camellias Now on Exhibition

On view today in Horticultural Hall is a special display of camellias. These flowers, which about 10 years ago were replaced in popular favor by gardenias and orchids, are staging a comeback, it is said. Cut blooms predominate in the show, which opened yesterday, although there are some striking blooms in potted plants. The flowers range all the way from white to deep red.

Many of the show's honors were carried away by blooms exhibited by Mrs. J. Cameron Bradley, and grown at her Wolfpen Farm, Southboro. James Whalen is the gardener there. Among the prizes awarded were 15 for Japonica varieties and two for arrangements of camellias for special effect.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m. — Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—3:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes: Robertson Scott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Talk. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Sunday, January 30

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—"Life at Home." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—5:30 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—News Round-Up; J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.4 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m. — First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—8:20 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The House in Paris," by E. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Feilbert. Starring Ludmilla Pitoeff. 8:30. Last day.

Wilbur—"Decision," by Edward Chodorov. Presented by Edward Choate. 8:30. Last day.

Boston Opera House—"The Mikado," presented by the Sullivan Opera Company.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—"The Mikado," presented by the Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Ruth Posselt, violinist, assisted by Lukas Foss at the piano. E. Power Biggs, at the organ. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Gordon String Quartet. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Coastal Command." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Journey Into Fear," Orson Welles, Joseph Cotton. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Youngest Profession," Edward Arnold 2:20, 5, 8:30.

Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:30 a. m., 1:06, 3:58, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.

Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Gig Young. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—"Adventures of Tartu," 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Swingshift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 9:15 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:25, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.

Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:55, 8, 10:05. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 12:45, 2:50, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Scollay—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon, 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Mardi Gras," "Sailor's All," "Through the Colorado Rockies," "Film-Vodvil," "Popular Science," "Freddie Fisher and His Orchestra," "Unlucky Dog," cartoons, and latest newsreels.

State—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:54.

Telepix—"Scharnhorst Battle," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Film Vaudeville," "Silver Wings," "Coast Guard," "Mardi Gras in New Orleans," cartoons. Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Pistol Packing Mamma," Ruth Terry. 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:28. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "True to Life," Franchot Tone, Mary Martin. "Swing Shift Mazie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. "Honeymoon Lodge," Harriett Hilliard 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway.
Regent: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Here Comes Kelly," Eddy Quillan, Joan Woodbury.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Harrigan's Kid," Bobby Readick. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "In Old Chicago," Don Ameche, Alice Faye. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea.
Coolidge Corner: "Henry the 8th," Charles Laughton. "Catherine the Great," Elisabeth Bergner.
Cleveland Circle: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.
University: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "The Kansan," Richard Dix. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "So's Your Uncle," Billie Burke, Donald Woods.
Codman Square: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Adventure in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Adventure in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 3:18, 8:10, "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 2:08, 7, 9:50.
Park: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Footlight Glamour," The Bumsteads.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 2:30, 8:15, "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Crazyhouse," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Mystic: "Larceny With Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, Noah Beery, Jr. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Lost Canyon," William Boyd, Jay Kirby. 2:32, 5:35, 8:38. "West Side Kid," Donald Barry, Dale Evans. 3:50, 6:53, 9:56.
Orpheum: "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Strand: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 3, 6, 9:15. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:45, 4:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Hostages," William Bendix, Luise Rainer. "Mr. Muggs Goes to Town," Leo Gorcey, Bud Gorcey.
Fellsway: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

NATICK—Colonial: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "So's Your Uncle," Billie Burke. "Old Barn Dance," Gene Autry. 2, 8.
Strand: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Hostages," Luise Rainer. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Gals, Incorporated," Harriet Hilliard.
Strand: "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown, Alan Carney. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," A. Miller.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Ahern. "Young and Willing," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 2:06, 7:51. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:43, 9:28.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "True to Life," Mary Martin. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, "Tiger Fangs."
Coolidge: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney. Judy Garland. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.

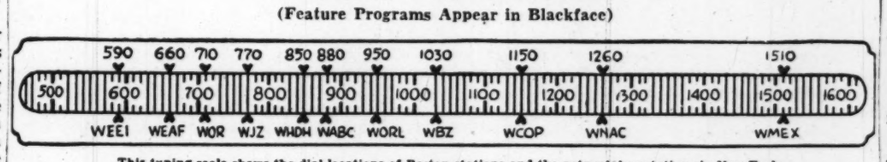
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire. About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes. Tom Robert Young. "There's Something Neal.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 **Theater of Today:: Gertrude Musgrove**	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15 **"Stars Over Hollywood": drama**	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	National Farm & Home Hour: talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45		Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; Songs	Launching S. S. Missouri	**'Here's to Youth': dr.;**	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15 Country Journal	"Three Romeos"; songs	**"Dad's in the Army"**	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30 Country Journal	Irish melodies	'The Baxters'; drama	2d Anniversary of American Troops in Ireland	Parade of Bands
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service		Parade of Bands
2:00 'Of Men & Books'	**Metropolitan Opera: Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro"; Bidu Sayao;**	Weekend Function	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15 AT Frederick, gst		Weekend Function	George Hamilton's Or	You Shall Have Music
2:30 News service	**Ezio Pinza; John**	Weekend Function	George Hamilton's Or	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Treas. Star Parade		Weekend Function	Gebrge Hamilton's Or	News service
3:00 "Victory F. O. B."	**Brownlee; Eleanor Steber; Jarmila Novotna;**	**N E Junior Town Meeting: "Democracy"**	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Music; speakers		Treasury Star Parade	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:30 **Philadelphia Orch.;**	**Salvatore Baccaloni; others; Bruno Walter.**	Tourney of Stars	Army-Navy House Party	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 **Eugene Ormandy.**			Variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 **cond.; Westminster Choir**	**conductor**	"Saturday at Aunt	**W. H. Atherton: Legion**	Mystery Melodies
4:15 News; **"The Follies"**	**Metropolitan Opera: Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro"; Bruno Wal-**	Patty's"; drama	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies
4:30 with **E Howe** mc		"Doctors at War"; dr.	Sports comments	Carson Robinson's Or.
4:45		"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:00 Corliss Archer; dr.	**ter, conductor**	**'Your America'; Music; Josef Koestner, cond.**	Navy Bulletin Board	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:15 Corliss Archer; dr.	**Metropolitan Opera**	Adventures in Research	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:30 'Mother & Dad'; dr	**Opera; Music**	Starring Curt Massey	"American Eagles in Britain"; interviews	Will Bradley's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr	**Lieut. E. R. Snow, int.**			News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Studio orchestra	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Chats About Dogs	Studio orchestra	Symphony of Melody	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Music is Yours"	Newscast	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45 World Today News	**Leon Henderson**	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 The Man Behind	**'What's new?': Variety;**	**Dept. of State Speaks:**	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 the Gun; drama	**Scene, with stars from "Mexican Havride"; L. Warren; Cy Howard**	**Roundtable; guests**	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's Thanks		"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours";	Ann Nisro, piano
7:45 to the Yanks'		"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:00 Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm.	"Moods for Moderns"	Religious program
8:15 riety show; guests	**Edward Tomlinson, news**	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm.	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum"	**Boston Symphony Or.: Vladimir Golschmann.**	Truth or Consequences	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; News		Ralph Edwards, cond.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	'Lest We Forget"; dr.
9:00 'Your Hit Parade'	**guest cond; Darius Milhaud: Suite Provencale**	National Barn Dance,	Chicago Theater, Mar-	**Warren H. Atherton:**
9:15 Mark Warnow's		comedy songs; orch.	ion Claire Morton	**"American Legion pro-**
9:30 Or. Frank Sinatra	**Ted Fiorito's Orch.**	"Can You Top This";	Bowe; Naughty Mari-	**gram for Veterans of**
9:45 "Saturday Night	**Dance or Quick Quiz'**	comedy quiz; orch.	etta"; chorus; orch.	**World War II"; Olym-**
10:00 Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news	pics-Brooklyn Crescents
10:15 Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Bondwagon: Golden Age	hockey game
10:30 Pat Barnes, m. c.	Present: drama; music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	of Sports; Guests	News service
10:45 **Rep. C. W. Vursell**	'The Little Show'; dr	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Larry Clinton's Orch
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
11:15 **Pres. Roosevelt**	**Pres. Roosevelt speaks**	**Pres. Roosevelt speaks**	**Pres. Roosevelt speaks**	**Pres. Roosevelt speaks**
11:30 **speaks on America**	**on all-star "America**	**on all-star "America**	**on all-star "America**	**on all-star "America**
11:45 **Salutes President**	**Salutes the President"**	**Salutes the President"**	**Salutes the President"**	**Salutes the President"**

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather;	of the Air; spe

War Cuts $5,000,000 From Boston Welfare Bill

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wartime employment has lopped more than $5,000,000 off Boston's welfare bill in the last three years, reducing the case load from well over 60,000 persons, including WPA, in 1939 to the comparatively normal figure of about 20,000, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau disclosed today.

From an outlay of nearly $13,000,000 for Old Age Assistance, dependant aid children and direct relief cases in 1940, the city finished 1943 with a welfare cost in these three major categories amounting to about $7,500,000 of which the vast majority were old age cases unable to take advantage of current employment opportunities, the Bureau stated.

Reductions Steady

Thus, in three years or so, Boston was said to have climbed down from a high peak of welfare problems growing out of the business depression to the lowest welfare load in at least 10 years. Were it not for the fact that old age assistance has been made a permanent part of municipal expenditures and is naturally growing in volume each year, Boston would presumably have about the fewest persons on relief since the welfare department started compiling statistics.

Steady reductions in welfare figures were noted by the Research Bureau from month to month during the last year. From a total of 4,988 dependant aid or direct relief cases last January, there are only 3,630 cases on record today. Dependant aid for children dropped in the last year from 4,675 cases to 2,214. But Old Age Assistance cases rose from 14,321 to 14,513.

The approximate breakdown on costs to the city for these three categories of relief for 1943 are as follows: Old Age Assistance, $3,900,000; Dependant Aid, $1,600,000; Aid to Dependant Children, $1,500,000. There is an item of more than $500,000 for administration.

Off Relief Rolls

A complete absence of able-bodied citizens looking for work is experienced by the city whenever it requires extra hands for such city jobs as shoveling snow. Defense plants have absorbed all the men left over from the defunct Works Progress Administration rolls. In the last year alone, welfare rolls have been reduced more than 3,000 persons, the Bureau pointed out.

Persons have been taken off Boston's relief rolls at an accelerating pace through the last year, it was found. Of the more than 3,000 names removed from the lists since last January, 40 per cent came off in the period from January to June, 60 per cent from June to December. This speaks well for continued decreases in relief expenditures, although city officials believed that the low point had been reached due to the increasing Old Age Assistance rolls.

Thus, budget estimates for 1944 by departmental request are expected at least to equal the 1943 welfare figure of about $7,500,000 and may slightly exceed last year. Included in these amounts is a small reimbursement to the city allowed by the State. Federal grants allowed for Old Age Assistance are made directly to the city, hence are not included in the city budget.

But where did the more than $5,000,000 saving in welfare costs go to? Certainly not towards the reduction in taxes which have risen from $39.90 in 1939 to the 1943 figure of $41.00.

Found in Analysis

Answers to that question are found in the Bureau's analysis of a vexing fiscal problem, that of "rebating tax collections obtained through the over-evaluation of property." What Boston is doing in this respect is described as returning each year to tax payers, money the city has already spent.

Property valuations in Boston have dropped nearly $80,000,000 since 1939, according to a survey by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. That means a continual reduction in the city income. Salaries for city employees have also experienced an upward adjustment. And the city's borrowing power has been reduced as welfare costs have been lowered.

Combination of rising municipal costs has more than offset the gains made in relief economies, the Bureau pointed out. And these government costs under a wartime economy can be expected, the Bureau concluded, to increase rather than decrease.

War Heroes Honored at Birthday Ball

By a Staff Photographer

Four Branches of Armed Services Represented in Medal Awards

Featured at the President's Birthday Ball in the Boston Garden last night, where the March of Dimes was swelled by nearly $50,000 contributed by a record crowd, were awards made to four servicemen. Left to right—Private Robert G. Fuller, United States Marine Corps, of Newburyport, previously awarded the Purple Heart, was given the Navy Cross for his elimination of 18 Japanese at Guadalcanal; Chief Boatswain's Mate John A. Dunlop, United States Coast Guard, of Boston, awarded citation for bravery aboard his vessel in South Pacific; Private, First Class, Adolph M. Gawron, United States Army, of Chicopee, holder of Purple Heart, awarded Silver Star for heroic volunteer rescue work at Guadalcanal; Shipfitter, First Class, Fred Arsenault, of Lexington, United States Navy, awarded Navy Cross for breaking submarine net at mouth of a North African river.

Ball at Garden Yields $50,000 In Fund Drive

Topping all previous records, nearly $50,000 was added to the March of Dimes campaign for the benefit of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at the 11th President's Birthday Ball at the Boston Garden last night.

Climax of the evening's entertainment, in which practically every branch of the military services was represented in contrast to the name bands and professional stars of other years, a big military pageant with massing of colors brought the Garden's capacity audience to its feet for the singing of the National Anthem.

Band concerts were among the highlights of the evening, with the U. S. Army Fort Devens Recruit Reception Center Band, under the direction of Staff Sergeant Joseph Conte, opening the show, followed by the drum and bugle corps of the Old Dorchester Post 65, American Legion.

Demonstrations of Judo and a disarming exhibition by two members of the U. S. Marine Corps under the direction of Lieut. Joseph Sullivan evoked intense interest on the part of those present.

This was followed by a variety Victory Show presented by William M. Mullen, Director of the Boston Park Recreation Division, and included impersonations, dancing, singing, and a servicemen's "jitter bug" contest. This part of the entertainment was featured by two outstanding bands: the U. S. Coast Guard Port of Boston Band, under the direction of Chief Musician John A. Jacobson, with Seaman Jimmy Joyce as vocalist; and the U. S. Army Boston Port of Embarkation Band, under the direction of Sergeant Rueben Green, with Lieut. Garland Shell as vocalist, and Sergeant George Smith in a specialty number.

Among those who addressed the vast audience briefly were: Governor Saltonstall; Mayor Tobin; Denis W. Delaney, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Chairman of the Ball; John J. Hagerty, Boston Manager of Reconstruction Finance Corporation; and Warren K. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion.

Four servicemen—representing the Marines, the Coast Guard, the Army, and the Navy—were honored by awards for heroic services in line of duty.

Hard-Hit Paper Trade Rallies To High Level as Aid to War

Paper, one of the hardest hit of industries due to manpower shortages, today has proved itself a valuable assistant in the war effort.

So says John N. Hazen, President of the Coated and Processed Paper Association of Providence, and himself a manufacturing processor of paper in Holyoke, Mass. He was in Boston recently arranging details with other members of the industry for the coming convention of the Association on Feb. 14 at the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

Changeover from metal foils using strategic minerals to paper gave great impetus to the paper processors, Mr. Hazen pointed out. As a result today, two lines of paper which he defined as "greaseproof" and "moisture vapor transfer resistant" are used extensively in the packing of small arms and parts, machine tools, lathes, and aeronautical parts, for shipment to various war zones. The latter paper, which is designed to "hold in" moisture is used, for instance, he said, in the wrapping of the familiar "K" and "C" emergency rations issued to the armed forces.

Mr. Hazen emphasized that greaseproof and moisture-holding paper on packages may be stored in ship holds where they endure temperatures of from 140 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. They may be taken off the ship in Alaska during a temperature of 40 degrees below zero and must be able to withstand these two extremes of temperature, he said.

Parachute Papers

Other uses for paper developed by the industry which Mr. Hazen has mentioned included parachute papers used for the dropping of supplies rather than personnel, and primer paper in ammunition, previously hand shellacked but now coated by machine in much greater quantities. The coating process is also applied to cloth to make it waterproof, he said.

Development of these uses and processes Mr. Hazen believed is quite a recovery from a War Production Board order issued about a year ago which would have cut paper production 50 per cent. Cooperation with the Government to develop the greaseproof and moisture-holding papers however, he thinks, may have caused the revision of the order by the WPB; and it has certainly helped the WPB to know what it wants in paper specifications, Mr. Hazen adds.

He predicted that a great many current paper practices will remain after the war. For one thing, he said, the public is very "package conscious." He foresaw a great use of color in packaging to aid merchandising.

Metal-Coated Products

Mr. Hazen pointed out, for instance, that members of his Association make ornamental box-covering papers such as are used to delight Milady on the holidays when she finds them decorating a new package of perfume, soap, or cosmetics. Greeting card paper is another extensive use of coated papers, he said.

He predicted that many metal-coated papers might after the war be used in place of metal foil for moisture-proofing packages of consumer goods.

A big export demand is expected after the war, Mr. Hazen said, as European nations call on the United States for paper goods while their own industries are being restored after German occupation. He pointed out, in fact, that before the war 20 per cent of the pulp used by American paper industries came from Scandinavian countries.

The paper industry is also cooperating with the Congressional Committee on Postwar Conversion headed by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Mr. Hazen said. This includes consideration of employment of returned servicemen and future development of the paper business.

High Schools In N. H. Get Farm Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 29—Forty-two junior and senior high school boys from near-by New Hampshire towns join lustily in "The farmer in the dell . . . heigh-o the merry-oh," as they study applied farming here at the University of New Hampshire.

Under a plan arranged last year by the State high schools, the University, and the New Hampshire State Board of Education, these non-agricultural high-school students are able now to study vocational agriculture.

The course meets the requirements for a high school diploma as set up by the Board, and the boys will receive diplomas at their own high school graduation exercises.

Not All Farm Work

To turn out well-rounded products, the University requires the youths to study high school English and United States history. The rest of their work, both theory and practice, is under the direction of the applied farming department head, Philip S. Barton, and the other department members, Allen G. Holmes, and Edward W. Foss. Natural science is another requirement for the boys, but it is science with an agricultural slant.

Farm shop teaches each potential farmer the discriminating use of tools so that he will be able to keep his farm equipment in repair. He learns enough about forging to bend and shape metal parts that are out of order, and to harden and temper worn, broken, or dull tools.

Working with sheet metal, he learns how to patch and solder old water pails, or water fountains. He acquires the lore of working with wood, of handling ropes and leathers, and of handling machinery. This practice enables every boy to do the jobs he, as a farmer, will need to do. It does not attempt to make him a skilled tradesman.

Practice Makes Perfect

A period of practice-work is required from each student, in the milk plant, at the dairy barn, and on the poultry farm. If a boy is scheduled for dairy duty, he must be up at 4:30 in the morning to feed the cows, and to prepare machines for milking.

In compensation for the early hours and hard work, he has the satisfaction of handling a good dairy herd under sanitary conditions. Unless he has a scheduled class, he works hard all day, taking only time out for lunch. Then he must be back for the second milking.

As part of the course, each young farmer works on a farm during his summer vacation. The farm must meet the standards set up by the applied farming staff. It may be his home farm, or any other farm approved by the Placement Director.

Saltonstall Seen as Part Of Presidential Picture

Up and Down Beacon Hill

"Don't sell Governor Saltonstall short when you are considering possible Republican nominees for President."

This was the advice offered the other day by one of the Bay State's most politically-wise Republicans who must remain unidentified since he was talking "off the record." There are plenty of well-informed Republicans around the State, however, who will go along with this counsel.

In this political veteran's book Governor Saltonstall must be considered one of the most likely dark horses at the convention. And this is how he figures it:

"Dewey and Willkie probably will go to the convention on very even terms. If anyone has the edge it probably will be Dewey, who has been smart enough to play ball with the party machine in New York State.

In Case of Stalemate

"But"—and here's where Governor Saltonstall comes in—"if there should be a stalemate between the two, 'Lev' may very well be the man.

"Saltonstall has won a lot of friends among the very men who will head a large number of State delegations to the convention. As Chairman of the National Conference of Governors he might receive the support of some 25 Governors who will lead their State delegations to the convention."

The Governor's champion, however, could not see him as serious contender for second place on the G. O. P. ticket.

"Geographical distribution would be against that," he explained. "If either Dewey or Willkie is nominated second place will probably have to go to a man from some State more remote from New York. You see Willkie is legally a New Yorker as well as Dewey."

He could see a possible Bricker-Saltonstall ticket except that Mr. Bricker, he believes, won't get the nomination.

Will Be Hard-Earned

Regardless of whom they nominate, a Republican victory in 1944 will be hard-earned, according to this observer.

"If the war is still on the voters will probably listen to the old saw about not changing horses in mid-stream and if the war is over Mr. Roosevelt will undoubtedly receive credit for doing a good job," he said.

As to other possible Republican nominees the Bay State political seer had a good word for Senator Robert P. Taft of Ohio who, he said, "would make a good president as far as administrative ability is concerned, but leaves something to be desired as to foreign policy."

"What about General MacArthur? Well, he's too busy with the war; and as for Governor Stassen, he cooked his goose by laying down a specific plan for international co-operation after the war which is more than the American public is ready to accept right now."

John Bond

Talk on Gladiolus

Harold A. Ross, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and New England judge for the all-American selections, will speak on annuals and perennials and the operation of the all-American selections at the second meeting of the winter season of the New England Gladiolus Society at Horticultural Hall, Boston, Feb. 4, at 7 p. m.

13 N. E. Soldiers Reported Killed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Thirteen New Englanders are included in a list of 173 United States soldiers reported killed in action in a War Department announcement. Casualties are listed from the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New England residents and their next of kin:

European Area

Massachusetts

Furtado, Staff Sergeant Alfred—Antone Furtado, father, Fall River.

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Hannon, Pfc. James J.—Mrs. Anna T. Hannon, mother, West Hartford.
Mulstay, Sergeant Donald F.—Mrs. Barbara RE., sister, New Canaan.
Piekar, Pfc. John—Mrs. Pauline Piekar, mother, Norwich.
Wojewodski, Pfc. Edward S.—Mrs. Mary Wojewodski, mother, Ansonia.

Maine

Capano, Pfc. Daniel J.—Rocco Capano, father, Auburn.
Gile, First Lieut. William G.—Mrs. Margaret B. Gile, mother, Bowdoinham.
Jansson, Private Carl J.—Mrs. Edith Jansson, mother, Bangor.
Morin, Private Hubert A.—Mrs. Lucy Morin, mother, Mexico.

Massachusetts

Censullo, Private Nicholas J.—Mrs. Lucy Censullo, mother, Cambridge.
Deluca, Staff Sergeant Matthew P.—Mrs. Josephine Deluca, mother, West Quincy.
House, Second Lieut. Douglas W.—Walter J. House, father, Springfield.

New Hampshire

Kierstead, Second Lieut. James C.—Mrs. Jean H. Kierstead, wife, Lebanon.

Jobs for Girls in Capital

Positions are available for girls for duty with the Veterans Administration in Washington as clerks, typists and stenographers, at salaries ranging from $1,752 to $1,971 annually, according to the Boston office of the United States Civil Service Commission. Applicants for immediate appointment will be interviewed by Civil Service representatives at room 1014, Federal Building, Boston, daily between 9 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

15 N. E. Naval Men On Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Fifteen New England members of United States naval forces were included in a list of 201 casualties previously unreported by the Navy Department.

The casualties and their next of kin are:

Connecticut

Close, Ensign George H., missing, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Close, parents, Cheshire.
Cornali, Pfc Delphi J., U. S. M. C., wounded, George Cornali, father, Berlin.
Decker, Ensign Colvin K., missing, Mrs. Evelyn I. Decker, wife, Norfolk.
Mastroni, Private Frank R., USMCR, wounded, Mrs. Rose Messina, mother, Bridgeport.
Spillane, Corporal John J., wounded, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Spillane, parents, Waterbury.
Troy, Radioman, Third Class, John F. J., killed, John J. Troy, father, New Haven.

Maine

Blanchette, Private Alberic M., missing, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Blanchette, parents, Caribou.
Taylor, Signalman, First Class, Raymond C., missing, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Taylor, parents, Benton Station.

Massachusetts

Decoste, Private First Class Arthur H., wounded, Augustus Decoste, father, Jamaica Plain.
Flanagan, Lieut. (j. g.) James E., killed, Mrs. Margaret M. Flanagan, mother, Boston.
Frost, Second Lieut. Robert T., Jr., missing, Robert T. Frost, Sr., father, Cambridge.
Nelson, Private First Class Robert G., USMCR, wounded, George F. Nelson, Sr., father, Brockton.
O'Malley, Private First Class Patrick M., USMCR, wounded, Mrs. Ellen O'Malley, mother, South Boston.
Strycharz, Private First Class John J., USMCR, wounded, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Strycharz, parents, Easthampton.

Rhode Island

Colitz, Lieut. Herman E., USNR, missing, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Colitz, parents, Woonsocket.

Ad Official to Speak

New phases of advertising, especially in conjunction with postwar planning in the advertising field, are to be discussed by J. L. Spencer, Vice-President in charge of Market Research for Campbell-Ewald Company. Mr. Spencer is a long-time advertising official. The occasion is the regular luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, set for Tuesday, Feb. 1, at the Hotel Statler.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S," "T" and "U" now valid; all expire at midnight today.

Brown stamps "V" now valid; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 will become valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" became valid Feb. 1; expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Boston Shriners Name Potentate

Willard P. Lombard of Boston was elected Potentate of the Boston Aleppo Temple of the Shrine, at its annual meeting last night. Mr. Willard is an associate in the law firm of Stover, Sweetser & Lombard, and is Professor of Law at Suffolk University Law School. He is also Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Curry College and a director of the Everett National Bank and the Everett Savings Bank.

A Past Potentate's ring was presented to the outgoing Potentate, Robert G. Wilson of, Boston, who, with T. Frederick Brunton of Newton, was named a trustee. Other officers elected are: Arthur Ray Sondheim of Brookline, Chief Rabban; Lionel G. H. Palmer of Newton, Assistant Rabban; Justin A. Duncan of Winthrop, High Priest and Prophet; Wallace D. Riddell, Oriental Guide; Frank W. Morrill of Boston, Treasurer, and Walter W. Morrison of Winthrop, Recorder. Sixty-seven candidates were initiated.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL
Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.
A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home academic trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

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Jewelers for 104 Years
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LET'S GET IT OVER! BUY an Extra Bond Today
4TH WAR LOAN
MOUSTAPHA AVIGDOR GALLERIES
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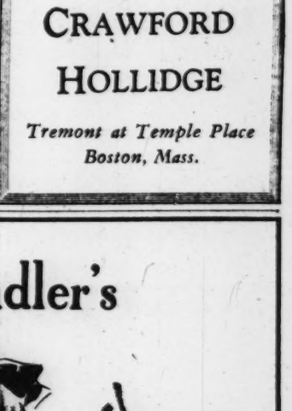
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"LOVE"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above. Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2) Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-6)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service. (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11 (8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St. 84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
40 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms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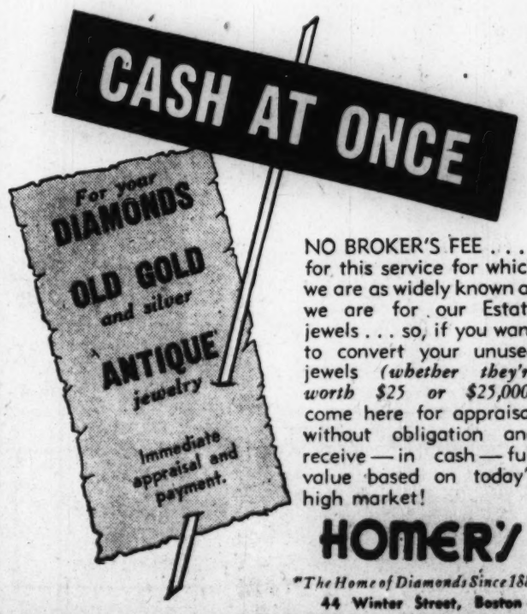


NO BROKER'S FEE . . . . for this service for which we are as widely known as we are for our Estate jewels . . . so, if you want to convert your unused jewels *(whether they're worth $25 or $25,000)* come here for appraisal without obligation and receive — in cash — full value based on today's high market!
HOMER'S
"The Home of Diamonds Since 1882"
44 Winter Street, Boston

Allied Shells Rain on Appian Way

Continued from Page 1

within light artillery range of Cisterna astride both arteries 14 miles northeast of Anzio, it was announced from Allied headquarters in Algeria.

At the same time, other Allied forces pushing north from Anzio up the Anziate Road captured a bridge two miles beyond Carroceto where the British routed a German unit Jan. 27. This Allied force was about 19 miles southeast of Rome, and 12 miles north of Anzio.

The Germans launched heavy air attacks against shipping on the beachhead Jan. 28 and again suffered badly at the hands of the Allied air forces which shot down 21 enemy planes over the area.

Fourteen more planes were shot down during a heavy bomber raid on Ferrara. The day's total bag was 36 Nazi aircraft for a loss of five Allied planes.

Violent fighting raged north of Cassino where American tanks and infantry hacked out gains against fierce opposition and repeated counterattacks. Farther north, French troops seized two hills north of Belvedere Mountain and smashed down three German counterthrusts.

British warships hurled shells at German batteries in the Anzio sector. The air forces flew 1,500 sorties.

A communiqué said that during the "heavy and accurate" naval bombardment of the Germans in the Anzio sector, a train moving up supplies "was cut in half by a direct hit." The town of Formia, on the Gulf of Gaeta to the south, also was bombarded and traffic on a coast road disrupted.

Twenty-one of the 36 Nazi planes destroyed fell over the beachhead and four were shot down by Negro P-40 pilots.

Escorted heavy bombers pounded airfields at Aviano and the railway yards at Verona and Ferrara while medium bombers struck at railroad bridges and yards at Orvieto, Orte, and Terni. Night bombers blasted Arezzo on Jan. 27. Fighters and fighter-bombers kept their cover over the beachheads and lashed at enemy supply lines south of Rome.

Air Over Europe:

British Bombers Hit Berlin Again

RAF heavy bombers attacked Berlin on the night of Jan. 28 for the 13th time in the two-month-old obliteration campaign and Swedish reports said there were indications the Germans were preparing to evacuate the city.

The new raid on the battered Reich Capital, the weight of which was not immediately disclosed, came while flames still were leaping up from the massive 1,500-ton attack on the night before.

It was the third raid by Allied heavy bombers from Britain in 24 hours—following close on the American daylight stroke against mystery targets in the Pas-de-Calais coastal region of France.

It brought the total bomb weight on Berlin since the start of the campaign Nov. 18 to about 20,000 (long) tons of explosives—approximately twice the amount that was required to devastate Hamburg, a city less than half as big.

The 13th attack on Berlin came while the Germans were giving London its 700th alert of the war. A few bombs were dropped and caused some damage and a few casualties.

Between the two RAF night attacks on Berlin, American Liberators, supported by Thunderbolts and RAF forces, attacked the French mystery targets. Not a single American bomber was lost. Six fighters failed to return.

Squadrons of the Canadian bomber group formed part of the force which attacked the German Capital Jan. 28. In operations during the day, Canadian planes shot down four German fighters.

In the Jan. 27 RAF operations, which included a diversionary sweep against Helgoland, the "German Gibraltar" in the North Sea, a total of 34 bombers were listed as missing. The Jan. 27 attack was concentrated in 20 minutes, but the discharge of 75 tons a minute was some 10 tons under the record.

Russia:

One Escape Left Germans in North

Troops of Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Volkhov Army drove toward the Leningrad - Pskov - Warsaw railway, single rail avenue of retreat left to German forces below Leningrad after cutting the important Leningrad-Vitebsk line west of Lake Ilmen and clearing the Moscow-Leningrad trunk railway of all but one zone of resistance.

General Meretskov's mopping-up operations on the Moscow-Leningrad railway, climaxed by the capture of Lyuban and four other stations on the line, won a citation from Premier Stalin in a special order of the day. Moscow said complete occupation of the railway was expected hourly with the capture of Chudovo, last German-held station 75 miles southeast of Leningrad.

Mr. Stalin said the German garrison in Chudovo "is encircled and is being annihilated."

Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army, meanwhile, had pushed down the east-west outer belt line below Leningrad to within 34 miles of the Estonian border, the Russian communiqué reported, and also was deploying to the south from Volosovo and Krasnogvardeisk, capturing the towns of Repolka and Kobrino, the latter a strong point 11 miles south of Krasnogvardeisk on the railway to Pskov and Warsaw.

General Meretskov's left wing had cut the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway in at least two places between the junction points of Batetskaya and Dno, according to the Moscow war bulletin. German forces remaining in the semi-circular arc of the Red armies thus had only one rail retreat route open—the Leningrad-Psvok-Warsaw line 50 miles to the west, and General Meretskov's spearheads were plunging on to plug that gap as quickly as possible.

In his westward drive, General Meretskov had captured the town of Stary Shimsk, just west of Lake Ilmen, to peril the important rail junction of Shimsk on the rail line to Staraya Russa, German base south of the lake on a railway leading west to Dno and Pskov.

German radiocasts reported Red Army attacks in southern White Russia, inside the old Polish border and southwest of Cherkasy in the southeastern Ukraine. All were repulsed, the radiocasts said, with heavy losses.

South Pacific:

Japanese Bases Hit Hard by Allies

Powerful Allied air forces, ranging 2,000 miles over Japan's conquered island empire, have heaped new destruction on important enemy positions, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué from advanced Allied Headquarters on New Guinea disclosed.

More than 50 Allied bombers raced in at low level to bomb Rabaul's airfield system while a protecting cover of more than 60 fighters found the enemy willing to fight it out in the sky. As a result, between 22 and 30 Japanese planes were shot down out of a force of about 50 intercepters.

For the fourth straight day, enemy positions in the Admiralty Islands, in the Bismarck Sea northwest of Rabaul, took another heavy pounding. Liberator bombers escorted by fighters poured 123 tons of explosives into the staging base of Lorengau. No air opposition was reported.

On the westernmost tip of the 2,000-mile striking arc, Liberator heavy bombers raked Japanese installations on Portuguese Timor in the East Indies and sank a 1,000-ton cargo ship.

Edge's Leadership Aids State Issues

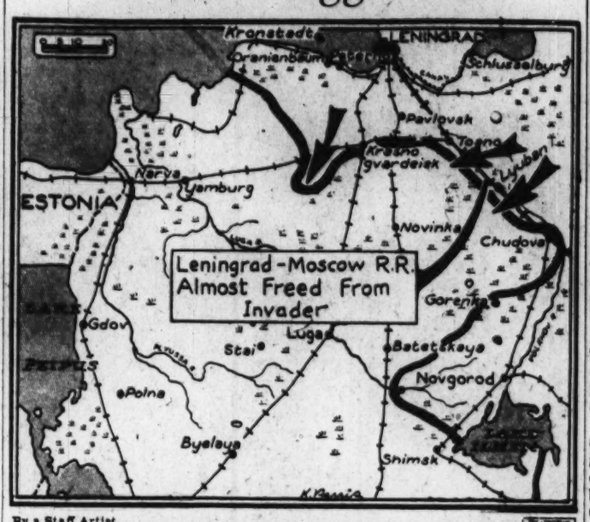
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29—The leadership force of Gov. Walter E. Edge has New Jersey's State House in a whirl. Although his Administration is not yet two weeks old, his two major inaugural proposals—revision of the State Constitution and reorganization of the State's sprawling department setup—are well on their way.

Not in years have political observers here witnessed such direct attacks on major legislative problems. The fact that for the first time in a long period the Governor's office and Legislature are in the hands of harmonious figures of the same party is responsible for some of the efficiency.

But Governor Edge's record thus far is considered all the more remarkable because the Constitution and reorganization issues are packed with dynamite as a result of their far-reaching possibilities in separating politicians from jobs and jobs from politicians.

Russian Juggernaut



By a Staff Artist

All but a few miles of the Leningrad-Moscow Railway, around Chudovo, have been cleared of Germans. Soviet troop movements will be greatly facilitated when this line is finally cleared. Black arrows show main points of Russian gains.

Fifth Army General Under Nazi Gunfire

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 29

Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, Commander of the Fifth Army, came under direct German gunfire yesterday during a visit to the Anzio Bay beachhead south of Rome, but escaped injury, although several men near him were hit.

CBS in a broadcast from Algiers said that when the enemy fire began General Clark dropped to the ground and later helped care for the injured men and afterward "went right ahead with his inspection and conferences with Field Commanders as if nothing had happened."

Butler Calls Striking Now An Act of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 — The American people must find ways and methods of settling their problems by conference and arbitral action, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and head of the Pilgrims of the United States.

Dr. Butler sees a strike by a labor union as "an act of war," and although the purpose may be commendable, he holds, a walkout is not the method to achieve it. This requires "a strong and vigorous public policy quickly," he told the Pilgrims of the United States, a society organized to promote friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain, at their annual luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel here recently.

"Every American must favor, advocate and insist for every other American an opportunity to work for the necessities and comforts of life for himself and his family," Dr. Butler continued. "In an industrial civil war, this is done by force. A strike is an act of war.

"We need a strong, vigorous policy quickly, a Congress which will stop talking and act and an administrative system which will deal with facts in accordance with fundamental principles and help instruct those who do not seem to understand what those principles are."

Lewis W. Douglas and Elihu Church, who retired as Secretary of the Pilgrims after 16 years of service, were elected to the Pilgrims' Board of Directors, and Thomas W. Lamont, John W. Davis, James G. Harbord, George L. Harrison, William Shields and Harry E. Ward were re-elected Directors.

The Right Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, gave the invocation.

Modest War Writer Refuses Decoration

U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, Jan. 19. Delayed. (AP) — Lynn Heinzerling of the Associated Press is one of the most modest war correspondents in Italy. This big 200-plus-pounder has been covering battles even since the days when some persons thought Finland alone could paste Russia back into Siberia.

When his own arm was nicked by a sniper recently on the 8th Army Front, Lynn didn't even bother to mention the fact in his dispatch.

"Why should I?" he said, when other newsmen asked him about it later. "There were a lot of guys killed around there. The fact I got nicked by a bullet wasn't important."

But the doctor who fixed up his arm thought it was important enough for a Purple Heart. Mr. Heinzerling turned that down, too.

"I just didn't feel like I could take it," he said.

Mexican Volcano Aid to Geologists

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—The world's newest volcano, Mexico's Paricutin, will help solve geological problems, Dr. L. C. Graton, professor of Mining Geology at Harvard University, stated Jan. 26.

"Most of our studies hitherto have dealt with examples, like Vesuvius, already old, enormous, highly complex and therefore extremely difficult of comprehension," he said in an address prepared for radiocast over WGY.

"Paricutin started from a known site and, by simple processes in plain view, has already taught us much as to how the still more complicated examples must have grown."

Some fundamental problems to geologists are the source of heat that makes the planet inhabitable, causes of mountains and deep oceans and the origin of metallic ores, he added.

Handy Navigation

Emergency navigation methods requiring no instruments, except a good watch and a sheet of paper containing simple instructions, can now tell shipwrecked men adrift at sea where they are and in what direction they are going, declared Dr. C. H. Smiley, director of the Ladd Observatory, Brown University, Providence, R. I., in a General Electric Science Forum address at Schenectady.

Charter for Liberated France Drawn

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With Allied invasion of the European continent presumably drawing closer, the French in Algiers are anxious to give definite shape to their plans for a civil administration in liberated France.

The "Consultative Assembly," proving again that it is more than a tool in the hands of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, has scrapped the Committee of National Liberation's plan for the establishment of a French interim regime.

The delegates held that the Committee's plan was complicated and undemocratic, and that it impaired the influence of the resistance movement inside France.

However, the new blueprint for a French interim and postwar regime, drawn up by a commission of the "Assembly" and presented by its president, Senator Paul Giaccobi, has still to be accepted by the "Assembly," as well as by the Governments of Washington and London.

The members of the "Consultative Assembly" flatly rejected the original plan, according to which a "Provisional National Assembly" should be constituted by delegates elected by the municipal councils.

They want France's first representative assembly to be elected by a direct rather than by an indirect vote of the French people. Ballots for the "Provisional Assembly" would be organized when two thirds of French territory, including Paris, is liberated from German occupation.

De Gaulle in Saddle

It is to this democratic assembly that the Committee of National Liberation would hand its resignation, and the assembly would elect the first chief of government of liberated France.

This chief, incidentally, is very likely to be General de Gaulle.

The "Provisional Assembly" would be dissolved when a large majority of French war prisoners and deportees have returned to France and when 80 per cent of the inscribed electors would be able to vote for a new definitive "National Assembly."

The "National Assembly" would give a new constitution to the country and would carry out social and economic reforms which the leaders of a new France would propose. The vote for the "Constitutional National Assembly" would be the largest in French history, as, for the first time, French women would be admitted to the polls.

How far this new election scheme can be carried out depends not only on the agreement of the Allied powers but still more on actual developments on the battle fronts.

If the Allies succeed in crushing German resistance and forcing the Germans out of France quickly, democratic elections can be held at an early moment.

If, however, German resistance to the Allied invasion proves to be as effective in France as it has been in Italy, the Allies will have to collaborate with existing French authorities in the liberated areas.

The French in Algiers and the governments of Washington and London may or may not agree on the details of France's future election system, but all parties believe that the French people should be given an unrestricted opportunity to decide on their future regime.

Careful Choice Needed

On the other hand, the kind of French authorities the Allies will work with during a more or less long interim period may greatly influence political developments in postwar France.

If the Allies permit the French Committee of National Liberation and the Resistance Movement to reorganize administration in the liberated sections, the remnants of the Vichy regime will be easily liquidated and the way for the establishment of the "Fourth Republic" opened. The new Algiers plan proposes that the Committee take over, nominate new prefects (provisional governors) and "purge" what is left of the administration, while departmental delegates would enter the "Assembly."

If, however, the Anglo-Saxon military and civil authorities decide to deal with local Vichy officials or exclusively with the commander in chief of the French army, realization of the Committee's conceptions for French reconstruction will be dangerously impaired.

The present diplomatic efforts of the Algiers regime bear mainly on avoiding a repetition of the Darlan or Badoglio affairs in liberated France.

The Committee of Liberation knows only too well that despite recent "purges" part of the officers corps of the new French army dislike the revolutionary trend in France as represented by the Underground movement. The French leaders fear that reactionary and ambitious military chiefs may lend a hand to set up a so-called "nonpolitical" but actually reactionary interim regime.

It is significant that on Jan. 13, 1944, the French Journal Official published a new decree on the organization of the French High Command in which it is expressly stated that it is the Committee of National Liberation which is responsible for the general direction of the French war effort and which assumes authority over the whole of the French land, sea and air forces.

The decree points out that the extensive powers previously exercised by the Premier of the French Republic in wartime have now been taken over by the president of the Committee, General de Gaulle. Thus any decision on the part of French military authorities to deal directly with the Allies over the heads of the Committee becomes an illegal, revolutionary act.

The meeting between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and General de Gaulle at Marrakech is likely to become a landmark in the development of Anglo-French relations which have become increasingly friendly in recent weeks.

British Favor Won

It appears that today the British are more than ever convinced that "Gaullism" is the only actual force in France and that, in order to establish friendly relations with postwar France, they must collaborate with the Algiers Committee and with its chief. The number of pro-French declarations on the part of British leaders has greatly increased in recent weeks.

The Russians, despite General de Gaulle's frictions with the French Communists, continue to back the Algiers regime, and the fact that President Eduard Benes, returning from Moscow, made an official visit to Algiers, is a further indication that Moscow looks with favor on France's provisional capital.

The eyes of the French, therefore, are turned toward Washington whence will come the final decision on the official participation of the Algiers regime in the reorganization of liberated France.

There have been several indications that the United States will give up their reluctant attitude toward the French Committee, especially since Secretary of State Cordell Hull's visit to Algiers. The United States shortly may extend its previously "limited recognition" and accept the French Committee as France's "provisional government in exile."

British Transport Placed In Postwar Works Plan

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—Statements on Government plans for the development of Britain's postwar highways, together with expert suggestions concerning the future control of British Transport, indicate the beginning of increased attention to postwar problems.

Mr. Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, indicated to the House of Commons that Government plans for developing Britain's postwar highways would be made within the framework of national policy for inland transport—as part of a long-term public works program ready to be applied whenever economic depression demanded. In other words, the Government was working toward evolution of a program in which public works play a significant part.

A closer examination of these preliminary Government views shows that the only specific suggestions are that there should be a substantial extension of small mileage trunk roads, some motor roads for speedy, long-distance traffic, and a new road crossing over the River Severn estuary, this last-mentioned particularly in order to meet the needs of South Wales industry.

Twofold Requirements

The result is some criticism of the absence of any plan for relieving the great and increasing pressure upon the antiquated system of "multipurpose roads," a plan which has been strongly urged by national organizations like the Institution of Highway Engineers.

In connection with the future control of transport, the statement by Maj. Gen. Gilbert Szlumper before the Engineering Industries Association deserves particular attention. For General Szlumper, who is momentarily Director General of Supply Services in the Ministry of Supply, was formerly General Manager of the Southern Railway and a man of wide experience and expert knowledge in both government and private-controlled enterprises. (General Szlumper has served in the War Office, the Ministry of Transport, the Board of Trade, and the Ministry of Supply.)

After maintaining that it was the duty of industrialists to see that transport after the war satisfied both national and industrial requirements, General Szlumper declared three broad alternatives, a return to prewar status, transport should be one comprehensive service administered by private enterprise, or all transport should be nationalized.

Centralized Control

In General Szlumper's view, a return to a prewar basis is impossible and nationalization would be disastrous since the Government had neither the training nor the experience for this task and would subordinate transport problems to political influences.

Developing his own ideas of transport operating under a comprehensive scheme through private enterprise General Szlumper suggested central control for rail, road, canal, and internal air services, with their revenues and expenditures brought into one common account.

This last-mentioned financial provision he adds for the reason that appropriate and efficient use of each form of transport is only attainable in his opinion if it is a matter of financial unconcern as to what service actually carried particular traffic.

Seaports and coastwise shipping are excluded from the scheme though General Szlumper hoped they would establish central organizations as to meet the requirements and form strong co-ordinating lines between themselves and an inland transport central organization.

There would be a national transport board with central and regional executives and this board would be in the position of owners, issuing mainly fixed interest stocks in exchange for existing and acquired assets. Surplus profits would be plowed back into the concern for its continuous improvement.

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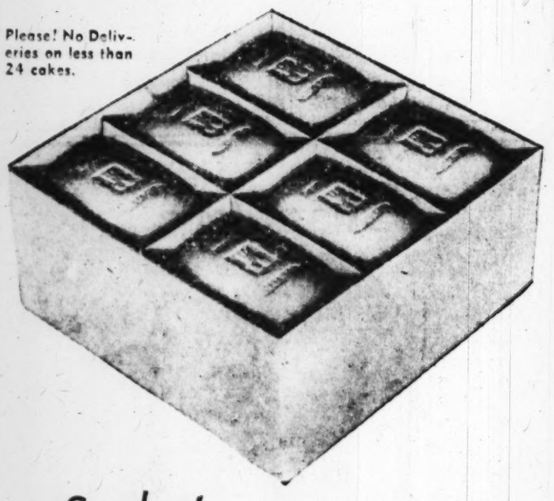

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Nettuno Landing Called Air Triumph

Continued from Page 1

the invasion fleet when it started for the Nettuno beaches. And they could still have managed a much earlier counterattack than has been delivered had they been able to utilize railroad lines from the Po Valley to Rome.

Both of these possibilities were denied to them. Allied air forces succeeded in so completely blanketing their airfields in the Rome area and in keeping German reconnaissance at such a distance from the invasion scene that they obviously did not learn of the move until the first wave hit the beaches.

Allied air power has succeeded in choking off rail approaches to Rome from the north. Thus, even when they did learn of the attack, they were unable to move reinforcements down by rail. Such reinforcements undoubtedly are now on the way, but by motor transport and by night.

The geography of the Italian peninsula was ideal for such operations. Its narrowness made it possible to block off all supporting airfields for systematic elimination. It also made it much easier to choke off railroad lines feeding into the Rome area. But these advantages, which will not be present to a similar degree in France, do not reduce the precision quality of the air support, which worked not only well but apparently much more successfully than those responsible could have dared to hope.

Boost for Air Power

Like the reduction of Pantelleria, this has proved to be a classic example of what air enthusiasts claim for air power working out in actual practice. The circumstances were all favorable for such a demonstration. The fact remained that it worked—again perfectly.

At Pantelleria, it was a case of the reduction of a strong fortress by air action alone. At the Nettuno beachhead, it was a case of air power not only opening the way for an uncontested landing, but also preventing any serious interference during the crucial early period of consolidation. The Germans undoubtedly will be able to organize a strong counterattack, but it will have to come after the initial favorable opportunity has passed. Whatever the outcome of that counterattack, the initial success of the Nettuno landings already has improved the prospects of success of the big landing.

Meanwhile in Russia, the Red Army had completed the second stage of the campaign to free Leningrad from siege and transform it into an offensive base. By a week ago it had broken the encircling siege line. During the week it captured all of the lateral rail line 30 miles to the south which was the transportation base of the siege line. And also by the week's end it had cleared all but one point of the main double-track Moscow-Leningrad line. That is probably clear now and it should be in operation again within a very short time, judging from the Russian ability to restore rail lines to service.

Thus the negative process of freeing Leningrad is to all intent complete and the positive process of converting that fact into a major offensive against the German northern flank has begun.

Germans Hold in South

However, the Germans continued as they had since Jan. 11 (the capture of Kirovograd) to hold Russian pressure in both the Kiev and the Dnieper Bend sectors to an almost complete halt. There was no significant change on the front anywhere but in the north. Their Dnieper Bend position still was exposed and still in danger, but the danger had not developed beyond what it was over two weeks ago. It emphasized the German determination to maintain a cushion in front of the Balkans, and also a rather surprising ability to do this.

The effect was apparent in the Balkans where restlessness dwindled noticeably under such evidence of German ability to draw a line in the Ukraine and to hold that line. Perhaps it also explained the curious phenomenon of Spain granting Germany a 400,000,000 peseta credit. That was an act of extraordinary definance to the Allies which must have resulted from a rationalization in Madrid thoughts from several factors among which the following were undoubtedly prominent:

1. German recovery in the Dnieper Bend mentioned above.
2. Continued slowness of the Italian campaign regardless of the Nettuno landings.
3. Pravda's editorial "incident" with its implication to Axis sattellites of possible disharmony in Allied ranks.
4. Appearance of laxness on the American home front.

Nazi Threat Likely

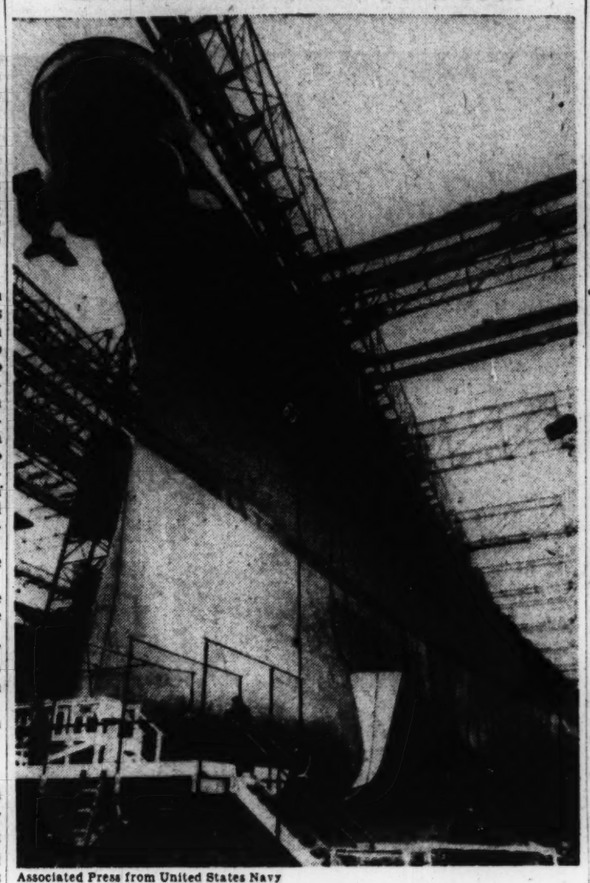
To this may well have been added a German threat to carry the war into Spain. Such a threat could be backed up with sound military reasoning. The Germans don't have to tell Gen. Francisco Franco that they would much rather fight in his country than in France.

Whether Hitler could prevent or even delay the landing north of the Pyrenees by opening a campaign in Spain would depend on many factors. But it certainly would have that tendency. It would be a diversion in an area relatively safe for Germany, on the far side of the Pyrenees. If it forced any substantial withdrawal of forces from Britain, it could upset the invasion timetable. There was enough sense in the possibility to weight the scales heavily in Madrid.

It may well have been the determining reason why General Franco dared to risk Allied sanctions which were imposed on him promptly with the shutting off of oil shipments from the Caribbean.

Matters had come to a head over Spain. The war which General Franco had tried so hard to escape was hanging closer over his head by the end of the week than ever before. Spain easily could become a battleground at any moment.

Latest Addition to Fleet



Associated Press from United States Navy

Battleship Missouri

The 45,000-ton latest addition to the United States Navy shown towering on the New York Navy Yard ways just before the launching. Under construction since June 6, 1941, the Navy calls the Missouri the "world's mightiest battleship."

Battleship Missouri Launched, Most Formidable in World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 — The United States battleship Missouri, 45,000-tons, described by the Navy as the most formidable warship in the world, slid down the ways of the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn into the busy waters of New York Harbor today.

Launching of the giant vessel, fourth of its class of dreadnoughts and a sister ship of the Idwa, was sponsored by Miss Margaret Truman, daughter of Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, and cheered by workmen who put in 3,300,000 mandays of work to advance the date of the vessel's completion nine months ahead of schedule.

The Missouri is the third craft of that name to fly the Navy's ensign, the first being a side-wheel steam frigate launched in 1842 and the second a 12,500-ton battleship commissioned in December, 1903. One of its junior midshipmen was William F. Halsey, Jr., now Admiral Halsey.

Navy Tells Statistics

Vital details of the construction of the latest American battleship were withheld for security reasons by the Third Naval District here, but the Navy released a few statistics indicating the vast size of the vessel. Its overall length, for example, is 880 feet or just 149 feet less than that of the steamship Lafayette, formerly the Normandie, of the French Line.

Once at sea, where the Missouri is expected to be the fastest warship of its size afloat, it will displace 52,600 tons of water, or enough to flood 46 acres of land. Total cost is estimated unofficially at more than $100,000,000.

About 4,300,000 feet of welding went into the vessel and 1,135,000 rivets. The piping would stretch from Philadelphia to New York, while the air-conditioning tubing and the duct work ventilation system covers a total of 33 miles, controlled by a system of 15,000 valves. About 312,000 pounds of paint will cover the vessel.

Huge Electric Plant

The Missouri's deck and platform area is 418,000 square feet which is equal to the floor space of a 15-story office building 150 feet square. The electrical plant could supply a city the size of Santa Fe, New Mexico, 900 motors receiving current from a wiring system more than 1,700 miles long.

Construction of the Missouri was authorized by Congress on May 17, 1939, and the keel was launched on Jan. 6, 1941. More than 750 tons of paper went into her blueprints. The Iowa was launched in August, 1942.

Japanese Cruelty Spurs War Efforts

Continued from Page 1

gested that Japanese officialdom was seriously disturbed at this world publicity and might conceivably remedy to some extent the treatment meted out in Nipponese war prisons.

The home impact of the atrocity disclosures was most immediately felt in the war bond drive, with aroused citizens digging deep into their pockets to break previous one-day sales records yesterday. Treasury officials predicted that war industry cities and the home towns of fallen heroes would lead the way to a bigger bond-buying 24 hours today.

Bataan Bond Slogan

"Buy one for the boys of Bataan," became overnight a bond slogan, but Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, emphatically denied that issuance of the atrocity report at this time had anything to do with the Fourth Loan drive or with Administration pressure for a National Service Act. It was "sheer coincidence," he said.

The Army and Navy gave indication that no further major releases on Japanese atrocities would be available and indeed suggested that no further facts were in their possession. The dispute continued, however, as to whether the solemn total of American soldier fatalities at the hands of Japanese captors was something about 5,200, as the Army indicated, or whether American and Filipino losses together totaled 25,000, as Palmer Hoyt, former OWI domestic director, asserted in an article written for the forthcoming issue of American Magazine.

Referring to this article, Mr. Davis declared that Mr. Hoyt's figure was "not in the possession of the Office of War Information," and said it must have been obtained from unofficial sources. Regarding the two-year delay in issuance of the report, Mr. Davis added:

"If the decision had rested with us, the story would have been out long before this."

Publication of the story was held up, Mr. Davis told newsmen, for fear reprisals would be visited on Americans still in Japanese hands. A second delaying factor was that premature release might have endangered further exchanges of prisoners and nationals such as those accomplished by the Gripsholm voyages.

Comment by Hull

Questioned regarding the wisdom and effectiveness of publishing the story at this time, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that publication might be very effective or only partially effective, but that there was hope it might help in a situation where diplomatic negotiations have met with no success.

Mr. Hull did not say so directly but he gave strong indication that lists of Japanese officials responsible for the treatment of prisoners in the Philippines were being compiled for war guilt trials after the war suggesting that the United States and Britain may be drawing up lists which will be as complete regarding the war crimes of the Axis' Asiatic partner as Russia's atrocity lists are for the Nazi end of the Axis.

While the Japanese atrocities were seen as a manifestation of the barbaric mesmerism engendered by war and, in Japan, by the "Bushido" code of warrior cruelty, officials and newspaper editorials expressed gratification that demands for retaliation were not degraded into cries for mistreatment of Japanese war prisoners in American hands.

In military quarters it was indicated that, despite a few irresponsible congressional demands for "sailing the fleet into Tokyo" at once, no change in the carefully laid plans for defeat of Germany and Japan, in that order, was contemplated.

Fliers Tortured

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Japanese not only executed American fliers captured after Jimmy Doolittle's famous raid on Tokyo, but also tortured at least six of them beforehand, J. B. Powell, former editor of the China Weekly Review, said today.

Mr. Powell, a prisoner in the notorious bridgehouse in Shanghai at the time, now is in Presbyterian Hospital here. He returned abroad the first exchange ship of American and Japanese nationals.

"In the next cell to us were six American boys," he said.

"At first we thought they were Marines who had tried to escape from concentration camps, but later we found out they were aviators captured after the Doolittle raid.

"They were tortured unmercifully daily. The Japanese seemed to delight in torturing them, more than the civilians. That was because, I suppose, they refused to divulge any military secrets. Later two or three of them were taken to Japan and executed."

Mr. Powell's own story is an example of the treatment of which he speaks. Long regarded as an enemy because of his sympathy for the Chinese and his outspoken editorials in their behalf, the Japanese threw him into the bridgehouse on Dec. 20, 1941.

From that day until March, 1942, he lived in a 12-by-18-foot cell with 40 other persons, most of them Chinese.

On the first day of March, 1942, Mr. Powell was taken to Kiangwan and put in solitary confinement until the latter part of May. He was forced to write letters to friends in Shanghai to the effect that he was being well treated and well fed, despite the fact that his daily ration of one bowl of rice had been cut in half.

Corporal Gunner at Front 'Mr. Atkinson' to Comrades

Continued from Page 1

gast, from Fort Thomas, Ky. "He's quite a guy."

All gunners call him Mr. Atkinson, though nearly all are the same rank. He had a few months of officer training during the last war as a sophomore at Harvard, where he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921.

Corporal Atkinson was President of the Massachusetts Civil League from 1936 until 1940, living then at 35 Seath Hill, Brookline. Just before the war he lived and lobbied "without pay, mind you," he said—in Washington in support of the Neely bill to restrict monopoly among motion-picture operators. In July, 1941, he enlisted in the Canadian Army.

"Hours ain't so good, are they, Mr. Atkinson?" said Corporal John Chambers of Independence, Ky.

"No," said Corporal Atkinson, climbing back on his gun. "But the position is good. When Jerry's planes come over the best place to be is right here behind a gun."

High Appointments Made in the Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Temporary appointments to the rank of Lieutenant General were approved by the Senate Jan. 27 for George Grunert, assigned to head the Eastern Defense Command in the United States, and Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Deputy Commander in the Western Zone of the European-African war theater.

The Senate also confirmed these temporary appointments to the rank of Major General: Howard Calhoun Davidson, Walter Ernst Lauer, John Edwin Hull, Allison Joseph Barnett, Fay Brink Prickett, Philip Hayes, Virgil Lee Peterson, Clarence Hagbart Danielson, Arthur Riehl Wilson, and John Francis Williams.

Rise and Fall of Nazis In Siege of Leningrad

Continued from Page 1

Ladoga and the overland connection into Leningrad and the rest of the Soviet Union was completely cut off. The sole supply route was across Lake Ladoga.

The Germans, aided by the Finns, secretly assembled a large fleet of invasion barges at the northern end of the lake and attempted a landing on Svkho Island athwart the Leningrad supply route.

The Soviet lake fleet defeated them, sinking more than half their barges. That was the last serious German offensive effort on the Leningrad front.

Three months later, in January, 1943, the Russians, pushing from two directions, recaptured Schlusselburg at the northeastern terminus of the German siege ring, thrusting the Germans back far enough from the shore to open a slender corridor through which trains to and from Leningrad ran a gantlet of German shellfire. That was a tremendous achievement.

The blockade was broken. But daily up until 10 days ago German siege guns in the suburbs commenced to pump hundreds of high explosive shells into the city, sowing haphazard destruction.

Unexpected Thrust

Dislodging the Germans from their positions around Leningrad was as baffling and difficult an undertaking as any General has yet had to attempt in this or almost any other war.

The zero hour was at dawn on Jan. 4 and the Russians struck at the northwestern sector of the German fortified ring from two sides. One thrust southward from Orianenbaum hit the Germans where they least expected—in their rear.

Under guns of the island fortress which brought the Russians through the darkest days of the Leningrad siege, they managed to retain their bridgehead at Orianenbaum and it was from here that they scored their first breakthrough in the present offensive.

At the appointed time coastal guns started shelling deep inside the German defenses, while simultaneously with heavy air support the field artillery opened up on the enemy from the lines.

All Targets Mapped

This barrage was no blind hit-or-miss proposition. All targets were carefully mapped and the ranges computed. Enemy return fire, fairly heavy at first, gradually slackened, and in an hour and 40 minutes Soviet infantry went over the top.

As soon as German defense lines had been dented and the Russian gains consolidated, the artillery again swung into action and after a softening-up of enemy resistance capacity the infantry again went in, thus deepening their wedge.

After four days of this closely synchronized use of artillery, infantry, and air, the Soviet command was able to announce a break through the German lines south of Orianenbaum.

Meanwhile simultaneously other forces had been attacking the German siege ring frontally from Pulkovo, and on Jan. 19, one day after the Orianenbaum success was announced, others had also broken through, and in the course of one day captured the important towns, Krasnoye, Selo, and Ropsha, which the Germans had made into key strong points, and by evening had met up with forces from Orianenbaum.

The remnants of the German garrisons at Uritsk and Strelnya were all cut off and either destroyed or captured.

'Lands' on General, Finds Him Chummy

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY (AP)—Lieut. John Goode of 33 Glenarchy Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., has found that sharing a fox hole with a Brigadier General can be right chummy at times.

Lieutenant Goode was leading a group carrying supplies up a steep, slippery train on Mount Maggiore when German artillery located them. They dropped their loads and took cover.

"I saw a nice fox hole and dived into it," Lieutenant Goode grinned. "I landed right on top of a Brigadier General. I expected him to bawl me out and tell me to find another hole, but he just smiled and said: 'That's all right, son, make yourself at home.'"

Meat Spoilage Charge Disputed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Leon Bosch, chief of the Meat Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration, Jan. 28 disputed a charge by Senator John Thomas (R) of Idaho that a widespread spoilage of meats had resulted from the refusal of Federal agencies to suspend rationing during the last two months.

"The reports we have had, from the industry and elsewhere, are to the effect that there has been no more spoilage than at any time prior to rationing," Mr. Bosch told a Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Abe Murdock (D) of Utah.

The group concluded public hearings on a resolution by Senator Thomas, which, in its original form, asked the Senate to go on record as favoring an indefinite temporary suspension of all meat rationing.

Senator Thomas amended the resolution Jan. 27, however, to provide merely that "now or in the future," when markets became glutted, the War Food Administration and the OPA should curtail or suspend rationing until normal market conditions are restored.

Army Uses Target Propelled by Rocket

CAMP DAVIS, N. C., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Army disclosed Jan. 28 that it was using a rocket-propelled target, which travels with the speed of a fast airplane, in the training of antiaircraft gunners at this big camp.

The target, about 5 feet long, is launched from a special tower. It has an initial speed of 450 miles an hour, and a range of some 2,200 yards, depending upon the angle of release.

The gunners use 50-caliber machine guns and 20 and 40 millimeter cannon in firing at the whizzing targets, and camp officers said the practice had improved their accuracy to a marked degree.

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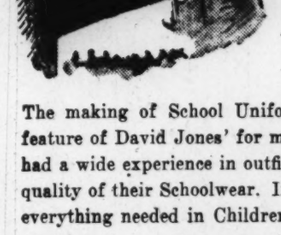
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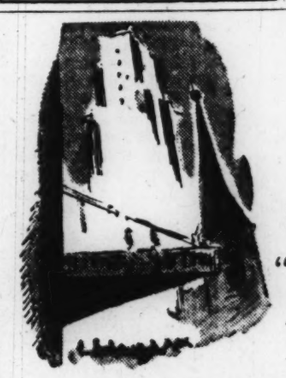
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The Home Forum

"Even there"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNDISTURBED and uninvaded by the commotion and carnage engendered by human warfare, the silent, ever-active law of God remains supreme, ceaselessly driving all error from under cover and awakening mankind to the real and spiritual sense of true existence, which cannot be hidden or obscured by the ephemeral mist of materiality. Tyranny and bloodshed may appear to prevail, human fear and anguish may seem about to overwhelm mankind, yet over and above all inharmony of human experience there remains the perfect law of God, voicing good alone, revealing one divine Mind, one eternal Principle, one universal Love, ever mindful of its own.

The Psalmist said, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea" (Psalms 46:1, 2). As we turn whole-heartedly to God in prayer each day, we find the spiritual calm which silences human fear. Since each individual is responsible for his own mental outlook, it rests with us as to whether we shall yield to the mortal, unreal dream of dismay at the uncovering of evil, or rely in joyous confidence upon God, quietly waiting and knowing that the dear Father's everlasting arms are always underneath, and that the government rests upon His shoulders. As we trust our loved ones and ourselves to God's tender care, we can go forward to clearer vision and more exalted aims. We begin to see that in the completeness of spiritual reality all is well.

* * *

Today Christian Science is lighting the way to a surer understanding of God as All-in-all. This divine Science, and the intelligent application of its teaching to human situations, proves the omnipotence of God to be a scientific, spiritual fact, and reveals more and more clearly the unreality of evil—that it is without cause, since it does not proceed from the one and only Mind, and thus is never present in reality, never powerful or able to threaten.

Illuminating is the experience of a soldier, a student of Christian Science, in the first World War. He was in charge of a company, and while in performance of his duty he received serious facial wounds which interrupted all activity on his part. However, through earnest application of the spiritual fact that as a son of God he could not be incapacitated or harmed in any way, he was able to overcome the sense of severe pain. He was wonderfully protected from enemy gunfire during a long ride to a hospital for removal of the shrapnel. Throughout the entire experience he turned unflinchingly to God for help, and was permanently and harmoniously healed of the injury.

On page 310 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Day may decline and shadows fall, but darkness flees when the earth has again turned upon its axis. The sun is not affected by the revolution of the earth. So Science reveals Soul as God, untouched by sin and death,—as the central Life and intelligence around which circle harmoniously all things in the systems of Mind."

* * *

Nothing has ever happened to mar the spiritual creation which God pronounced "very good." Even though the chaos and carnage of war may seem to prevail, we must refuse to accord power or reality to such confusion, because it does not originate in the one divine Mind. Not a single phase of material inharmony is real. Christian Science insists that God's eternal plan of goodness for His creation has never been threatened, invaded, or overthrown. Any mortal assumption that there is an instant when God is not supreme is but mesmeric illusion. Material sense may seem to storm and rage, but ever above the baseless tumult of error the voice of Truth can be heard ceaselessly declaring, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Revelation 19:6).

Let us not be deceived by evil's claims. Man is not a struggling, fearing mortal. He is the beloved son of his heavenly Father, never alone, never anywhere but in the very presence of God. God is with our loved ones wherever they may be, and not one can stray beyond the protection of divine Love. Let those who may be laboring with unhappy suggestions of fear for the safety of our men and women in the service find the unspeakable comfort which comes through uplifting faith in God as able to protect and save.

When we close the door of the heart to fear or anguish, opening it only to reliance upon divine Love, we become aware of the measureless realm of Mind, and find the ever-present healing Christ. Let us cherish deep in thought the marvelous words of the Psalmist (Psalms 139:9, 10), "If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." Throughout eternity, God knows and loves and protects His own.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Enough for Us to Know

There is little more of winter
Than this, for us to know—
The argosy of driven birds
And trees against the snow;

The shadow of the antlered deer,
The sweep of silent plain
And filigree of branches
That wait for spring again.

VESTA CRAWFORD

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BY COURTESY of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE FIEDLER FAMILY": *A Group Portrait by Francis H. Heinrich*

THIS INTERESTING "Conversation Piece" is now on loan to the exhibition, "The Greek Revival in the United States," in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. While the fashion for the antique in the nineteenth century was more manifest in architecture, it influenced decorative and household arts as well. Elements of design were borrowed from Greek and Roman sources and adapted to the scale of domestic needs. The adaptations were held to be "capable of ennobling, through means of their shape and accessories, things so humble in their chief purpose and destination as a table and a chair, a footstool and a screen."

"The Fiedler Family" was portrayed by Francis H. Heinrich in the dignified elegance of their home at 38 Bond Street, New York. The classical idiom may be found in the doorway, the decorations of the fireplace, the Ionic columns and capitals and the Roman bust. Such was the household of cultured Americans of the middle of the century. The picture was lent by Mrs. H. Montague Robertson.

DOROTHY ADLOW

From My Library Walls

THE BENIGN COUNTENANCE of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table beams down upon me from its preferential position on my library wall. Framed with the portrait is a six-page autograph letter, dated March 8, 1894. The signature "Oliver Wendell Holmes" is not as firmly written as on some earlier letters I remember; but, when recognized as that of a gentleman eighty-five years old, it puts to shame many autographs in my collection made by far younger men. The portrait and the letter recall my first and most daring literary adventure.

"Your book," Holmes writes, "has just been brought to me, and is most welcome as a companion of my convalescence."

* * *

The volume to which he refers was my "Good Old Dorchester: A Narrative History of the Town," written while I was still in Harvard and published on my twenty-third birthday. Looking backwards, I marvel at the confidence that inspires youth to undertake what sober experience would decline! The adventure had started innocently enough when, searching around for the subject for a thesis in one of my history courses at college, I suddenly recalled a statement made to me, while sailing with other boys on Dorchester Bay, to the effect that the early colonists had actually landed in Dorchester before they did in Boston; and that, except for the fact that the channel proved poor and the landing difficult, Dorchester would have been the metropolis and Boston the suburb.

Then my research uncovered further intriguing data: The first settlers of the town came from an atmosphere of more extended learning and attainment than did most of the early colonists. They established in Dorchester the first special town government in New England, and in 1635 made the first provision for a free public school in America. I found that, in the middle of the seventeenth century, Dorchester was the largest town in New England, including at that time what were later set off as the towns of Milton, Stoughton, Sharon, Foxboro, Canton, Dorchester Heights, Washington Village, Hyde Park, and parts of Wrentham and Dedham. It was a town of large and beautiful estates, many of which had romantic and historical associations. Its history included such famous names as John Endicott, John Winthrop, Richard Mather, John Eliot, and Edward Everett. Becoming more and more involved, I had long conferences with men like Robert C. Winthrop and Oliver Wendell Holmes who, probably because of my youthful enthusiasm, freely gave to me more time and co-operation than I could possibly have expected.

* * *

Today no publisher could persuade me to undertake a similar piece of work; yet, as evidence of the kindly protection of those good fairies who watch over the indiscretions of youth, I would record that, during the past half-century, the volume has gone through several editions, has been adopted as secondary reading at Harvard University, and is still accepted as the authoritative history of the town.

"I have long been familiar with the old burying-ground," Dr. Holmes wrote in this letter of acknowledgment, "and fond of visiting it. The Swan House is associated with some of my earliest recollections when as a boy I accompanied my father on one of his exchanges with Dr. Harris."

This recalls the wonderful conversations I had with him, not only on subjects relative to historical Dorchester, but running far afield. No one who ever talked with Dr. Holmes could forget the charm of his smile, the sparkle in his eye, the chuckle in his voice, the spontaneous wit that made even casual remarks brilliantly witty. Was it not at the famous Saturday Club dinners in Boston where he matched wits with such experts as Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Sumner, and Motley, that the Autocrat established his reputation? When we talked of the old Swan House, to which he referred in his letter, it was the glamorous side of its history that appealed to him: the draperies from the Tuileries and other priceless furnishings, said to have been loaded on Colonel James Swan's rescue ship in the futile plot to bring the ill-fated Marie Antoinette to America. How he chuckled as he repeated the *bon mot* of the period: "Between Madame Guillotine, who took off their heads, and Swan, who took off their trunks, little was left of those unfortunate Frenchmen!" Even so, history records that Marquis de Lafayette and General Henry Knox accepted the hospitality of Swan House.

* * *

In discussing Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris, also referred to in Dr. Holmes' letter to me, he was full of humorous reminiscenses. The worthy clergyman, according to my host, once found himself with a group composed of several nationalities. Someone suggested that each sing his own national anthem. When Harris' turn came, he could not remember even the first line of the "Star Spangled Banner," so he boldly sang his favorite hymn: "There is a land of pure delight, where saints immortal reign"—being greeted with loud applause and no challenge.

One day we drifted into more personal subjects, and he told me of his unexpected invitation to collaborate with James Russell Lowell in founding the *Atlantic Monthly*. It was in that new magazine, you remember, that the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" made his first appearance, and the tremendous popularity of these papers transformed Dr. Holmes almost overnight from a physician into an author of first rank. Years later William Dean Howells and I were discussing Holmes, when I related this experience. "He not only *named* the Atlantic," Howells declared, "but he *made* it." I am sure, however, that, in Dr. Holmes' mind, it was the Atlantic that *made* him.

I love to remember the genial Autocrat as I knew him during his last years, full of inspiring optimism, good humor, and a challenging faith that all was well with the world.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Firelight in Winter

Into a flame of summer—
A flame of many colors—
The log burns

And the scent of running sap
Rises. On the roof the drum of storm-sound
Repeats against our ears.

The winter night is a walled square
Unfolding petaled light
And leaf-movement of sun into the chimney-black.

Butterflies wing scarlet,
And small canary stars melt on the raftered cold,
The ice-framed window-dark.

Into a sound of summer—
A sound of rock-clear water—
The log burns

And the fire is a singing of dawn birds
Against a rose wall sky.

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

"Også der"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

UFORSTYRRET og uberørt av uroen og myrderiet som følger med menneskelig kamp, blir Guds tause, alltid-virksomme lov stående, uophørlig i ferd med å drive all villfarelse ut av dens skjul og med å åpne menneskehetens øine for den virkelige og åndelige opfatning av sann tilværelse, som ikke kan skjules eller formørkes av materialitetens flyktige tåke. Tyranni og blodsutgydelse kan synes å få overhånd, menneskelig frykt og angst kan synes å skulle overvelde menneskeheten, men hevet over all menneskelivets disharmoni blir Guds fullkomne lov stående; den gir uttrykk for det gode alene, og åpenbarer ett guddommelig Sinn, ett evig Prinsipp, én altomfattende Kjærlighet, som til alle tider drar omsorg for sine.

Salmisten sa: "Gud er vår tilflukt og vår styrke, en hjelp i trengsler, funnet såre stor. Derfor frykter vi ikke, om jorden omskiftes, og om fjell rokkes i havets hjerte" (Salme 46:2, 3). Når vi hver dag av hele vårt hjerte vender oss til Gud i bønn, finner vi den åndelige ro som bringer menneskelig frykt til taushet. Da hver enkelt av oss er ansvarlig for sitt eget mentale utsyn, kommer det an på oss om vi skal gi efter for den dødelige, uvirkelige drøm som gir sig utslag i motløshet når det onde avdekkes, eller om vi i frydefull tillit skal stole på Gud og rolig vente og holde fast ved at vår kjære Faders evige arme alltid er her nede, og at herredømmet er på Hans skuldrer. Når vi overgir våre kjære og oss selv i Guds kjærlige omsorg, kan vi skride fremad henimot klarere syn og mere ophøiede mål. Vi begynner å erkjenne at i den åndelige virkelighets fullstendighet er alt vel.

* * *

I våre dager oplyser Kristen Videnskap veien til en sikrere forståelse av at Gud er Alt-i-alt. Denne guddommelige Videnskap beviser, når den med forståelse blir bragt i anvendelse på menneskelige situasjoner, at Guds allmakt er en videnskapelig, åndelig kjensgjerning, og åpenbarer med stigende klarhet at det onde er uvirkelig—at det er uten årsak, da det ikke utgår fra det ene og eneste Sinn, og således aldri er til stede i virkeligheten, aldri er mektig eller i stand til å true.

Den erfaring en soldat som studerte Kristen Videnskap, hadde i den første verdenskrig, viser klart dette. Han stod i spissen for et kompani, og mens han utførte sine plikter, fikk han alvorlige ansiktsbeskadigelser som avbrøt all virksomhet fra hans side. Gjennem opriktig anvendelse av den åndelige kjensgjerning at han som en Guds sønn ikke kunde udyktiggjøres eller skades på nogen som helst måte, var han imidlertid i stand til å overvinne følelsen av intens smerte. Han blev på en vidunderlig måte beskyttet mot fiendens ild under en lang kjøretur til et hospital for å få granatsplintene fjernet. Under hele erfaringen vendte han sig urokkelig til Gud for å få hjelp, og beskadigelsen blev varig og harmonisk helbredet.

På side 310 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Dagen kan helle og skygger falle, men mørket flyr når jorden igjen har dreiet sig om sin akse. Solen påvirkes ikke av jordens omdreining. På samme måte åpenbarer Videnskapen Sjel som Gud, uberørt av synd og død,—som det centrale Liv og den centrale intelligens rundt hvilke alle ting i Sinnets systemer kretser harmonisk."

* * *

Intet har nogensinne hendt som kunde skjemme den åndelige skapelse som Gud erklærte "såre god". Selv om krigens kaos og blodbad kan synes å ta overhånd, må vi nekte å tillegge slik forvirring makt eller virkelighet, fordi den ikke utgår fra det ene og eneste guddommelige Sinn. Ikke en eneste fase av den materielle disharmoni er virkelig. Kristen Videnskap hevder at Guds evige og helt igjennem gode plan for Hans skapelse aldri er blitt truet, utsatt for overgrep eller kullkastet. Enhver dødelig formodning om at der gis et øieblikk hvor Gud ikke er enerådende, er bare mesmerisk bedrag. Materiell sansning kan synes å storme og rase, men over villfarelsens grunnløse larm kan vi alltid høre Sannhetens stemme uophørlig erklære: "Gud Herren, den allmektige, er . . . konge" (Apenbaringen 19:6).

La oss ikke bedrages av det ondes påstander. Mennesket er ikke en dødelig som kjemper og trykter. Han er sin himmelske Faders elskede sønn, aldri alene, aldri noget annet sted enn nettop i Guds nærvær. Gud er med våre kjære hvor de enn er, og ingen kan forville sig og komme utenfor den guddommelige Kjærlighets beskyttelse. Måtte de som kanskje kjemper med engstelige suggestioner om at våre menn og kvinner i krigstjeneste er i fare, finne den usigelige trøst som kommer med en opløftende tro på at Gud er i stand til å beskytte og frelse.

Når vi lukker vårt hjertes dør for frykt eller angst og åpner den for bare å slippe inn tillit til den guddommelige Kjærlighet, blir vi oss bevisst Sinnets umålelige rike og finner den alltid nærværende helbredende Kristus. La oss i våre innerste tanker holde fast ved Salmistens vidunderlige ord (Salme 139:9, 10): "Tar jeg morgenrødens vinger, og vil jeg bo ved havets ytterste grense, så fører også der din hånd mig, og din høire hånd holder mig fast." I all evighet kjenner og elsker og beskytter Gud Sine egne.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

During the Weeks of Darkness

PERHAPS ONE IS likely to overstress the importance of the dark period in which the sun disappears. The individual day during the three winter months without sun is really not much different from a cold gray day farther south. It is not completely dark, and there is a faint indication of daylight for several hours each day, even though it is necessary to use electric lights. And it is not so cold, after all. Thanks to the Gulf Stream, the coastal temperature rarely drops below 30 degrees. For the most part it is the dull monotony over a seemingly infinite number of days that makes the time seem so heavy.

Perhaps the monotony of the small town is universal, but it becomes a test of character when a colorless sky drops on one's head and dim mountain ranges seem to press in from all sides and the feeling of space is created only by storms which rage in from the horizonless ocean and whine among the mountains. It is during the dark weeks that one learns to appreciate sturdy homes and pleasant firesides.

Many books are read during the long evenings of the long night. The dark period seems ideally suited to reading. No volumes are too thick, no topics too strange, to be of interest now. All the new Norwegian books were read as a matter of course—Knut Hamsun, Sigrid Undset, Olav Duun, Arnulf Øverland, and Herman Wildenvey. We also took a keen interest in foreign literature. Many American books appeared in Norwegian translations. We discussed Hemingway's simple and direct style and his indirect method of making his characters come alive. We liked Hemingway. His literary form was growing better and more sure, and yet we felt that his books and the problems he dealt with became steadily smaller. We debated the extent to which we might accept the realism of Sinclair Lewis as an accurate description of modern American life and how much should be credited to personal criticism of things he didn't like. Thornton Wilder's "Bridge of San Luis Rey" provided a topic of discussion for a long time.

Once a week we went to the movie theater and saw American films. . . . And we played bridge, with some dispute as to the merits of Mr. Culbertson.

In spite of these activities, however, we had a surplus of time and a need for other interests. One of our best friends, a lean, good-humored instructor from Bergen whom we called "Bergenstick," maintained that it was lack of patience with bridge . . . that drove me into politics. I was to learn that local politics could keep one's hands full.—From "The Mountains Wait," by THEODOR BROCH. (Saint Paul, Minn.: Webb Book Publishing Company.)

The Persistence Of Luther Burbank

THOSE WHO SAW Luther Burbank as the fortunate recipient of world honors might find it hard to believe that he would spend hours crawling on his hands and knees through an acre of callas to smell of each blossom. Yet he did that very thing—and it brought him fame.

He had long wished to produce a calla with a sweet scent. . . . With that thought in mind he set about to produce such a flower. Of course, he was looking for other improvements as well, but a sweet-smelling calla was his chief objective.

At length, he had an acre in which there were many blossoms larger than those of the parents from which the new varieties had been developed. There were some very tiny blossoms, but so perfect in form that, because of their small size, they were much more attractive than some of the larger ones. . . .

Day after day, he had walked through this acre without discovering any other odor. But one evening, as he approached the field, he detected a pleasant scent which stood out above the other less agreeable odors. . . .

He knew that he could not afford to put off finding that flower even for one day; on the following day the fragrance might not be so easily recognized. He knew that there was no way to find it except by the use of his nose.

So he got down on his hands and knees, started at one corner of the field and smelled every blossom until he found the one he wanted. It was not the second or third or even the fifteenth or fiftieth blossom. He had to work until long after dark, and probably smelled three or four thousand blossoms before he finally found the one which was sending out its message of good will to mankind. Then, thankfully, he marked the plant by tearing off a white strip from his handkerchief and tying it around the stalk. . . .

This early triumph was one of the plants which helped to make the fame of Luther Burbank—a fame which spread not only over all of the United States, but over all the world.—From "Luther Burbank, Plant Magician," by JOHN Y. BEATTY. (New York: Julian Messner.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1944

American Soldiers in Newfoundland Are Ambassadors of Good Will

Workmen Compensation Medical Abuses Charged

Spokesman for New York Board of Trade urges better regulation of doctors specializing in such cases—Moreland Commission lauded for throwing spotlight on conditions existing in city.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Better regulation of doctors who specialize in workmen's compensation cases was urged by a spokesman for the New York Board of Trade at a continuation of the Mortland Act Commission's investigation of the abuses of the State statue.

Matthew G. Ely, President of the Trade Association, reading from a prepared statement, declared the Board of Trade could not presume to suggest how this should be done, but "if the medical associations have proved their inability to meet this problem, then the Legislature certainly should act and create effective means of doing it."

"The Board particularly commends this Moreland Commission upon throwing the spotlight upon certain members of the medical profession who have yielded their oath of Hippocrates to the worship of the dollar sign," he said. "This Board raises its voice in the tumult of indignation against practices which your Commission had laid bare—the fee-splitting, the magnifying of injury, and other acts denounced also by reputable leaders of the medical profession."

Mr. Ely told Commissioners William F. Bleakley and Herman T. Stichman that the businessmen of New York State were looking to the leadership of Thomas E. Dewey and the Legislature to take positive action to implement what recommendations the commissioners make to eliminate irregularities the hearings have disclosed.

Blow to Industry

The Board of Trade also placed itself on record as opposing increased costs of workmen's compensation as a severe blow to New York City employers, "because ours is essentially a peacetime industry of small units (500 employees or less)," he said, adding that in his opinion it would present a serious obstacle to postwar employment.

Earlier during the hearing Justice Justine Wise Polier of the Domestic Relations Court had asserted that existing abuses of the administration of the workmen's compensation law were chargeable to private insurance companies, organized medicine, and the State Insurance Fund.

Appearing both as a witness and as an expert who had participated in two earlier investigations in the same field, Justice Polier reviewed the evidence adduced in the lengthy inquiry, and recommended a three-point program designed to effect a thoroughgoing reorganization of the statute. She held:

1. The State Insurance Fund should be cleansed and reorganized from top to bottom.

2. Workmen's compensation should be carried exclusively by a reorganized State fund.

3. The standards of medical care and practices in compensation should be raised through establishment of appropriate measures by the State and vigorous self-cleansing by the medical profession.

Demand for Action

"In my opinion, the public welfare, the industries of the State, and the injured workers have a right to demand that the Governor and Legislature act regardless of the pressure of special interests," Justice Polier declared.

She charged that the existing situation "has too long deprived workers of the social benefits the law intended to provide, invited corruption, and placed an unjustifiable burden on the consumers of this State."

The State Insurance Fund, with which employers can insure voluntarily, has represented the State or the public interest "in name only," she added, and actually has become in practice "little more than just another mutual insurance company run by and for the benefit of the employers insured by it."

"The State Insurance Fund has imitated all the worst practices developed by private insurance companies in the field of workmen's compensation," Justice Polier said. "It has engaged in sharp practices to contest legitimate claims. It has employed physicians of questionable standards as its medical advisers. It has tolerated unjustifiable medical bills and sent medical work to those engaged in fee-splitting and other forms of medical racketeering."

12 Girls Are Among Finalists In Westinghouse Talent Search

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Forty teen-age natural scientists—12 of them girls—have been chosen from among 15,000 entrants in the third annual nation-wide talent search to compete here early in March for $11,000 in Westinghouse science scholarships, Watson Davis, Director of Science Clubs of America, announced Jan. 28.

The finalists, representing 15 states and the District of Columbia, will attend a five-day Talent Institute from March 3 through March 7 when they will meet leaders in many fields of research and government.

Interviews and final examinations during the Institute will determine the award of two four-year Westinghouse science grand scholarships, one to a boy, and one to a girl, worth $2,400 each; eight four-year Westinghouse scholarships of $400 each, and at the discretion of the judges up to $3,000 in additional scholarships.

The judges will also award citations of honorable mention to 260 entrants who ranked high in the preliminary phases of the search, but not high enough to qualify as delegates to the Institute. Honorable mentions are brought to the attention of all colleges and universities, which in past years have offered many and substantial scholarships on the basis of this attainment in the talent search.

Stiff Test and Essay

The finalists—their average age is 16 years and nine months—successfully completed a three-hour aptitude test, and in addition wrote an original 1,000 word essay on "My Scientific Project" and submitted complete scholastic and personal records.

The talent search is conducted by Science Clubs of America, and the scholarship awards are provided in the interest of developing new scientific talent in America by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Although the finalists rank high in their classroom standings [nearly half the boys are first in their classes, and more than half the girls are in first position] they don't reflect the bookworm concept of children. In fact, their records show a heavy sprinkling of athletic honors and hobbies, from sailing to ju-jitsu. The liberal arts are well represented, too, among their tastes and pursuits. Many draw, and some play musical instruments ranging from the flute to the cello; and several sing.

However, sciences dominate both the studies and hobbies of most of the group, with higher mathematics a favorite pastime, and practically every known "ology" claiming at least one adherent.

Search Began Last Fall

The Westinghouse scholarships can be applied toward a course in science or engineering at a college or university selected by the winner and approved by a scholarship committee named by Science Service, which administers Science Clubs of America. If the recipients are called into the armed services, the scholarships will be held in trust. The search is open to seniors in any public, private or denominational secondary school in continental United States.

The third annual search began last fall, when teachers were asked to encourage the entry of their ablest science students. Of the 15,000 students who entered, about 3,500 completed the qualification requirements—the science aptitude test, the essay, and the submission of scholastic and personal records and recommendations of their school officials.

Seventy-seven of the 80 finalists of the first and second searches are now in college, 18 of them also being in some branch of the armed forces. The other three are also in the armed forces, awaiting assignments.

Judges of the search are:

Dr. Steuart Henderson Britt, a Washington psychologist; Dr. Harold A. Edgerton, director of the educational opportunities service at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory. Dr. Britt and Dr. Edgerton devised the special science aptitude test which constitutes part of the scholarship qualifications in the search.

Air Gains Praised; Overoptimism Hit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Back from a nation-wide inspection with words of praise for aviation progress, a House Military Subcommittee deplored at the same time yesterday an "air of overoptimism . . . in every part of the country."

"Long and even longer casualty lists will be a rude awakening to the realization that victory is yet to be bought and at a heavy price," the Committee said in its formal report.

Describing its report as "optimistic," the Committee, headed by representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama said the progress made in recent years in aviation "is remarkable," with an efficiency and a result "never dreamed of a few years ago."

United States Army Signal Corps

With the American Soldiers in Newfoundland

The typical waterfront scene in Newfoundland is changed on this third anniversary of the United States' establishment of a base there. The quiet pastoral scenes like the one in the upper illustration have taken on a martial air as in the photograph below. American ski troops are ready for duty in the snow season. And young Newfoundlanders attending the United States Army School of Mechanics are being turned into trained workmen. There is, too, an air of international friendship on the streets, including Cabot Avenue, named for John Cabot, one of the first explorers to land in Newfoundland.

U. S. 'Invasion' Enriches Experience of Islanders

Army engineers construct fine highways in base area, Newfoundland youths are taught trades and given jobs in workshops, modern conveniences are introduced to region where such things are rare.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Jan. 29—Marines stood at attention, bugles echoed over a barren base in Newfoundland, and for the first time in history, the Stars and Stripes sailed into the skies over England's oldest colony.

That was three years ago. It was the first base to be taken over by the United States, under its agreement with Britain by which eight bases on British possessions were exchanged on a 99-year basis for 50 over-age destroyers.

A few weeks earlier, on Jan. 29, 1,000 American Doughboys had filed off their transports somewhere in Newfoundland to begin construction of this northern defense base of Argentia. They were the vanguard of the great AEF to follow.

The Americans who first garrisoned this Atlantic outpost were here in a defense role 11 months before Pearl Harbor. Those boys from Minnesota, Massachusetts, and Maine were active allies of the Canadian and British forces for nearly a year before they became allies in fact. Any attack on Newfoundland would have brought them and consequently the United States into the war overnight.

Played Vital Role

When was really came for the United States, it found them still soldiering without fighting, while other American contingents went off to the tactical missions, some to battle the Japanese in the Pacific, others eastward past Newfoundland to Africa and Italy, by way of the British Isles.

They've drawn no enemy blood, at least in land fighting, these Yanks in Newfoundland, but they have played a vital role in protecting the island bastion, and have given at the same time a real demonstration of the sort of morale it takes to win a war with silent guns.

In the free time the Yanks in Newfoundland are able to squeeze out of their war chores, they have been good neighbors, indeed ambassadors of good will in uniform. The Army engineers have built highroads where only narrow roads existed before their coming. Army doctors, stationed at military outposts where there are no civilian doctors, have treated the sick and injured in the isolated coves and villages without charge.

In the military townships which have sprung up on the base sites, Newfoundland workmen and girls have been given the chance to earn good wages, better than either the men or the girls ever earned before.

Biggest of all practical good-will gestures to date is the United States Army School of Mechanics, opened at Fort Pepperell, the chief base, this year. This school, which turns out a class of trained mechanics every three months, is designed to give young Newfoundlanders with mechanical ability a trade, with, in turn, the assurance of permanent jobs in the United States Army workshops.

Boys attending the school are paid at the rate of 40 cents an hour while they learn. This rate is stepped up to 55 cents when they graduate and take jobs with the Army. Since there is no regular vocational school on the island, the United States Army training center is besieged with applicants eager to learn a trade.

Improvements Follow

In countless significant little ways the American "invasion" is enriching the life of the island. Modern lunch counters, elaborate recreational facilities, the conveniences of indoor plumbing and sanitation, electric lights installed in areas remote from the cities where such things were unknown—all these improvements have taught lasting lessons to the Newfoundlanders in scores of small outposts.

Newfoundland-American communities are springing up around the base sites, with incalculable effect on the country's future welfare. Hundreds of American boys—the actual number is a military secret—have married Newfoundland girls. Some of the wives will stay in Newfoundland till after the war, others have gone to the States when their husbands have been transferred to another war theater. Since the bases will outlast the duration, these satellite communities will prove handy markets for fish and farm produce, another long-range advantage.

In the past three years Newfoundland's financial status has passed from national bankruptcy to an unprecedented over-all surplus of $7,000,000 in 1942, largely as a result of vast American and Canadian defense construction in the island. At the peak in base-building some 20,000 Newfoundlanders were working on defense jobs, earning $30,-$40 weekly against an average prewar income from the precarious fish trade of $15 a month, or about $200 annually.

People in all parts of the island now live better than for many years, and save money, too. Today many of the men have gone back to fishing, which also has improved immeasurably due to the demand for sea foods, but it was the steady flow of American dollars that lifted the country out of its poverty.

The construction boom that dealt so kindly with the native population brought the Americans one of the finest military posts in the world. For some this compensated for the lack of action in the island stronghold. The troops have all the comforts of home, even if some would prefer to be in a foxhole on New Guinea.

Away from their posts they have the freedom of simple, kindly homes, where the door is always on the latch. True, there is little city excitement, except in St. John's, which is a modern city outgrowing an ancient port, and Corner Brook and Grand Falls, thriving paper towns on the west coast. But the soldiers have few complaints, beyond an occasional "gripe" at the summer weather, which some seasons is merely "winter warmed over."

The third anniversary of the historic landing finds the "Old Guard" scattered on the world's war fronts, but wherever they are they will be recalling today with a certain pride that they were the first to go to war, the first to carry the good neighbor policy overseas, and the first to stand beside gallant allies in the front line of defense.

U. S. Religious Groups Found Delving Deeper Into Politics

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Increased participation of American religious denominations in politics was disclosed today with the announcement that the Congregational-Christian Churches of the United States will enter local, state, and national elections this year.

The Rev. Ray Gibbons of New York, Director of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational-Christian Churches, made the announcement in Cleveland at the annual meeting of the Missions Council of the denomination.

Partisanship will be avoided, it was pointed out, but "Christian issues" in connection with racial relationships, labor, peace treaties, management, and other economic questions will be discussed.

The Congregational-Christian plan is regarded as a more militant and aggressive dealing with political issues than has been customary in Protestant churches. It underscores a growing tendency on the part of some church leaders to regard it as essential for a wholesome postwar order that the churches concern themselves with political issues.

An outstanding proponent of this thesis is the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. William Temple. A few weeks ago he wrote a detailed statement, published in the Christian News Letter of London, calling upon Christians to enter political life.

Dr. Temple said: "Recognition of the vital importance of centers of human life and activity that underlie and precede the sphere of politics must not be made an excuse for evading political decisions which have to be made in the near future."

Recent local instances of church political action include:

Church "observers" are regularly attending sessions of the Los Angeles City Council. They are members of the "Observers' Corps" of the Los Angeles Federation of Churches.

City Councilmen are reported becoming increasingly alive to the fact that the churches are watching them, and this is all to the good, Federation officials think.

Parish and State candidates in the Louisiana Democratic primary were surveyed by the East Baton Rouge Ministerial Association as to their stand on certain law enforcement and moral questions. Candidates had been warned by the ministers that their responses would be publicized, as would failure of any candidate to respond.

Americas Felicitate Argentina Over Break

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Committee for Political Defense of the continent dispatched telegrams of congratulations today to Argentina on the latter's break with the Axis as the Buenos Aires Government struggled with a crisis brought on by the action.

Meanwhile, the Ramiriz Government, implementing its action of Jan. 26, decreed yesterday that all financial and commercial relations between Argentina and Germany, Japan and Axis-dominated countries must stop at once.

Dr. Goris Declares Belgium Not to Join World Group Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Belgium has no intention of abandoning its integrity by seeking membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, a gesture which cannot at this time be indorsed by the Belgian people, Dr. Jan-Albert Goris, Belgian Commissioner of Information in the United States, declared in a radiocast from Station WNYC here, and Station WMEX in Boston last night.

Appearing on the Beyond Victory program jointly sponsored by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Goris held that such a proposal had been interpretated in a way far from representing the actual views of the Belgian Government or the Belgian people.

During the program, which will be broadcast again at 8:45 p. m. tomorrow over Station WCOP in Boston, Dr. Goris, formerly a professor of the University of Louvain, said the Belgians realized, however, that a leader of nations was needed in western Europe and that Britain, who is able "to give them a fair guarantee as to their sovereign status," will have to do the job.

"Belgium, like any other small country endangered by the permanent German menace," he said, "is ready to collaborate with Britain and other nations provided sufficient guarantees are given to justify any material or moral sacrifice which that collaboration would impose upon all countries.

"It should be remembered that the Atlantic Charter guarantees the sovereign status of the Allied countries. A nation like Belgium, which has fought so many times to keep its independence, has no intention whatsoever of abandoning its integrity by a gesture which cannot, at this time, be indorsed by the Belgium people."

Dr. Goris remarked on the fact that Belgians with all their sufferings have made a discovery that seems contrary to the established concepts of geography, namely, that a country or a nation is essentially "a will to survive, an affirmation of faith, an active belief in oneself and in one's destiny."

The problem of living space has never been theirs either, he declared, remarking that although Belgium has twice as many inhabitants per square mile as Germany, it has never felt the urge to expand to acquire additional territory for its population of 8,500,000 inhabitants.

Marine Corps Entangled With Advertising 'Blurb'

SAN DIEGO, California (AP)—Producers of a radio program publicizing the Marine Corps doubt the attentiveness of a Brooklyn, N. Y., listener who wrote:

"I have used the product advertised on your program for years and have been highly satisfied with results. Keep up the good work."

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Painting Field Broadened

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Philadelphia's one hundred and thirty-ninth annual national salon of American paintings and sculpture, on view at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, is a sort of one-man show, indicating the taste of Hobson Pittman, chairman of the painting jury. Mr. Pittman has solicited work from local artists whose names do not appear as a matter of course in Academy catalogues, turned down some that do, and achieved a remarkably unbiased coverage of Philadelphian art.

In brief, Mr. Pittman has organized a challenging show. There are few dull moments. Color is the keynote, and imagination the common denominator. Few canvases are merely literal transcriptions of fact. Almost all have been passed through an emotional transformation that either lends personal message to an otherwise literal concept, or uses the concept itself as a springboard.

Few trends are omitted. Geometric realism that can so easily become non-objective is exemplified in "Stacks in Procession" by Charles Sheeler, with cool, impersonal grays and blues. Sardonic realism dominates Ivan LeLorraine Albright's characteristically gnarled "Smaller Than Tears Are the Little Blue Flowers."

The Jennie Sesnan Medal for the best landscape goes this year to a scintillant abstract, "Arrival in New York," by William Thoeny, who is impressed less by the mass of a modern city than by its build-up of flickering detail.

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In the present annual, artists are no longer complacent. If they paint flowers or fruit they painted more than surfaces and forms; more than juxtaposed color. They begin to paint something that is within themselves as well as in the chosen subject; something that grows into a personal expression partaking of, yet removed from, the object that spurred the brush stroke.

There is a cool, precise, engineering emphasis in Ralston Crawford's "White Stone Bridge," several geometric, with accent on the diagonal. There is an erratic, nervous imagination behind "Composition," by Arthur B. Carles; a fluid energy, as against a precise measurement. Between the two and partaking of each is such a canvas as "The Magic Shadow," by Balcomb Greene.

As calm as Sheeler's stacks, yet emotional in its curving masses, is "Frosty Moon," by Arthur Dove; while Leon Kelly's "Jersey Mosquito" quivers with surrealistic forms in tense earth colors. Julio de Diego's "What Are They Going to Do?" seen previously at the Carnegie Institute, develops weird spider webs of war horrors, and contrasts with Horace Pippin's livid and primitive "Crucifixion." Calm again is Lionel Feininger's "Cathedral," a study in the crossing of light planes and of architectural impersonality. The color whimsy and attenuated forms of Darrel Austin's "The Grove" produce a vivid landscape with figures, blue against rust-red, and blue against green; always blue, shrill and dominating. Boldness of form, as well as intensity of color, marks Josef Presser's "Performers Resting," a compact handling of folded body shapes touched with a rich vibrant color that is somehow Chinese.

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There is disillusion in Razel Kapustin's "Peace in our Time," poising a white bird on a war-helmeted child whose nude body lies in a criss-cross of ruins. The rapid movement carried through the diagonals of Crawford's bridge gains momentum in William Gropper's "The Storm," with wind-lashed trees; likewise in Wayman Adams's recent first prize winner at Carnegie Institute, "Gregor Piatigorsky," a huge and handsome sketch that seems to sursound the cellist with the slashing vibrance of his music.

It is thus a fast-paced show that lands you breathless in the sculpture rotunda, where a feeling of space restores equilibrium. There is less sculpture this year, and what there is seems grouped round a few single standing figures, one of which, "American Youth," by Cecil Howard, was accorded the Widener Memorial Medal. This well-built nude, hands hanging at sides, has less vitality, however, than Mary Lawser's three little singing Negroes modeled from high to low relief for the Richard Allen Homes housing project in this city. Honorable mention went also to "Himalaya," a heroic, agonized, prophet-like head by Jose de Creeft.

One of the most unorthodox of the sculptures is W. W. Swallow's rough wood carving, "Conversation with Father, Mother and the Boys." Grouped and standing are four Amish people, their clothing textured in the wood, their stolid expressions eloquent of their locale.

The Temple Medal for the best oil regardless of subject, honors Franklin C. Watkins for a triumph in informal portraiture, "Thomas Raeburn White," another of the successful canvases in the recent Carnegie Institute exhibition. The J. Henry Scheidt Memorial Prize, awarded to a painting "of special importance to the exhibition," goes to Yasuo Kuniyoshi for another still-life-on-table, "End of Juanita."

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A refreshing departure from the traditional is the selection of Louis Bouche's "Wildflowers" for the Carol H. Beck "best portrait" Medal. In spite of its title, "Wildflower" is an amusingly incongruous full-length of a somewhat sheepish, hatted, moustached and bare-foot gentleman in a long black coat holding a bunch of posies.

The Mary Smith Prize, which goes annually to a Philadelphia woman, singled out Doris Kunzie Weidner's "Holliday Mill"; and the Walter Lippincott Prize for the best figure piece, the latter, Joseph Floch's "Seated Woman."

Annabella

In the Theater Guild's new play, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," which had its debut in New Haven Thursday and comes to the Plymouth in Boston Monday in a pre-Broadway tour.

The Problem of Paul Hindemith

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The young men and women of music grow old—or, to quote an esteemed contemporary, slightly more mature. Paul Hindemith is in his forty-ninth year. For some time past the man of Hanau, Frankfort and Donaueschingen has been the man of Yale, and he is not an unfamiliar figure in our American concert halls, either as a composer acknowledging applause or as a soloist intent upon the interpretation of a sonata, a concerto or some other composition of his own for the viola. He has had the public's ear for at least 20 years. But it still is uncertain what to make of him.

Three performances within a week of fairly weighty works for orchestra, two of them brand new, have brought home this consideration. Critics, musicians and laymen agree that Hindemith is a technician who can achieve whatever he sets out to do. Beyond that there is a modicum of dispute, with much more that is hesitant and equivocal.

But there is nothing elusive or vague about Hindemith's music. He may not think as most of cultivated mankind thinks—particularly as to what constitutes a melody—but his thoughts are direct and positive. He has not felt the urge to try everything once, after the fashion of Stravinsky. There have been variations as between music that seemed to strive for contact with his fellows and music written to please himself, but he has hewed to the line of his own artistic personality.

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The most recent manifestation of that personality is the short overture to the unfinished ballet, "Cupid and Psyche," which was inspired by the paintings in the Farnesina Palace in Rome, conceived by Raphael and executed by his pupils. Composed during the summer, the overture had its première recently in Philadelphia. It was the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Eugene Ormandy, that brought it to Carnegie Hall.

In the words of the composer, its is "serene and light"—the "lovely gaiety" of the pictures is the desideratum of the entire ballet, the overture included. There is more than a bit of bustle in the overture and it is slightly troubled by its own counterpoint. Still, its serenity need not be questioned, or its lightness. Something of charm is communicated by its scoring, particularly in the woodwinds. But its melody is the Hindemith kind of melody, which means that old questions persist.

"Cupid and Psyche" came on a Tuesday night in Carnegie Hall. On the preceding Thursday evening in the same auditorium, Artur Rodzinski and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony introduced the composer's "Symphonic Metamorphosis" on the Themes of Weber, a first performance anywhere. It is a concert piece built upon odds and ends from the early romanticist's four-hand piano works, plus some borrowings from the incidental music Weber composed for a play, Schiller's "Turandot."

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There are four movements, which approximate those of a symphony: Allegro, "Turandot"-Scherzo, Andantino and March. Mr. Hindemith has explained that the second-hand ideas do not, in his opinion, represent Weber at his best, and that consequently he has made alterations to suit his requirements.

The very natural question arises as to why the modernist should have preferred inferior, or at least unrepresentative, ideas of the older master. Perhaps his objective was something quite different from recognizable Weberiana. Perhaps he had in mind the exploration of something primarily Hindemithian. Perhaps he felt that the larger and better known ideas of the composer of "Der Freischütz" would entail a clash of styles and of feeling, when done over in twentieth century fashion, that would not be apparent if the borrowings were less consequential. These are suppositions. Mr. Hindemith has not enlightened us further, save in his music.

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The score makes clear that he has not felt obligated to preserve the "Weltschmerz" of Weber's own day. There is a total absence of sorrow of any kind in his "Symphonic Metamorphosis." The themes sound like the very minor insipirations of a musician engrossed in working out something for the keyboard. They are too insignificant to call attention to themselves in their symphonic dress. This dress is elaborate, contrapuntal and boisterous. The composer seems to be in rollicking good humor and to be asking his audience to join him in a hearty laugh. If listeners sat with solemn faces through the fugato section that closed the "Turandot"-Scherzo and applauded with equal solemnity at the close, they may have missed the point. Perhaps it would be wise for composers to inform everyone in advance when they intend to be droll, and when merely animated. At any rate, it was recognized that here was a further example of Hindemithian skill, and it seems likely that most lovers of orchestral music will let it go at that.

On the Sunday afternoon intervening between these performances Leopold Stokowski and the NBC Symphony brought back the six-year old suite called "Nobile Visione," from the ballet "St. Francis." It fares less well in the concert room than the whole score does in the theater. But it is a work of greater thematic appeal than either "Symphonic Metamorphosis" or the "Cupid and Psyche" Overture, and its best hope is that the ballet will keep it alive.

While the Sun Shines

By Harold Hobson

London

When Terence Rattigan in 1936, then hardly yet emancipated from the mortarboards of Trinity, produced "French Without Tears," most of the critics agreed that the play was merely a tissue of undergraduate witticisms. The piece, however, proved to have greater vitality than was expected, and ran for 1,039 performances. Since then Mr. Rattigan's contributions to the British drama have been received with more critical respect, and his play in praise of the R. A. F. (to which he himself belongs), "Flare Path," has been accepted here as a first-class wartime drama. It failed spectacularly in the United States, but is still filling the Apollo Theater in London after more than a year.

Mr. Rattigan's latest play, "While the Sun Shines," has just been produced at the Globe Theater. Its scene is the Earl of Harpenden's chambers in Albany, and one character is the Duke of Ayr and Stirling (Ronald Squire); another is a butler, perhaps an even more convincing indication that the piece is not one of those written out of a burning sense of contemporary urgency.

"While the Sun Shines" would not have greatly pleased Ibsen. It is doubtful if Miss Horniman would even have considered producing it in her famous repertory of sociological drama at the Gaiety in Manchester, on the suggestion of being taken to which the mill girl exclaimed in dismay, "But it's just like being at home." Few of the audience at the Globe will feel like that about the Earl of Harpenden's rooms in Mr. Rattigan's play, which adds little to our understanding of the economic and political problems of our time. But it adds a lot to the gaiety of nations.

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For it is shatteringly funny. It has, indeed, its tenuous connections with the surfaces of the day. Many of the characters conscientiously remind the young Earl (Michael Wilding) that before long the State may remove both his title and his two million pounds from him, thus reducing him to helpless poverty. And the Earl, who reads The New Statesman, plaintively protests, "But surely I'll get a pound a week from Sir William Beveridge."

These recognitions of the social trend, however, are not fundamental. What matters is the conflict between the Earl, a young American lieutenant, Wiseman (Hugh McDermott), and a Free French naval officer, Lieutenant Colbert (Eugene Deckers), for the hand of the Lady Elizabeth Randall (Jane Baxter), who is the daughter of the impecunious Duke.

Yet conflict is hardly the right word. It suggests altogether too direct a collision of the three suitors, who glance off one another rather than meet in a head-on crash. The Earl, in fact, likes the American, and, instead of entering with zest into the struggle, contents himself with being witty, and lying on the sofa reading a good book. The Frenchman is better at spoiling the chances of the other two than at advancing his own. The American is the only one who makes any really sustained effort to carry the lady by storm; and he does it off-stage, somewhat unexpectedly losing.

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The play of wit is to the very end fast and unexhausted, and the good humor of the characters refreshing. Mr. Squire is entirely charming as the Duke whose suavity is exceeded only by his total lack of principles. Mr. Deckers plays with true Gallic fury, and the very ecstasy of absurd logic. Miss Baxter, alas, faced with the impossible part of a cold and vacillating girl, does what everyone does with the really impossible; she fails.

But Mr. McDermott's American is an abounding joy. Here are good-heartedness and overwelming vitality personified and flourishing, the very essence of America. The astounding thing is that Mr. McDermott is not an American, but a Scot. Probably an American would find lapses from the authentic in Mr. McDermott's performance; surely there must be slips here and there. But to me they were undetectable. In fact, I thought that Mr. McDermott made all the real Americans now appearing on the London stage look like Englishmen.

The Decline and Fall

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A dream itself is but a shadow, said Hamlet. Here is an absurd adventure among the shadows. It began in the Munich exhibition of official German art in 1937. A painting showed "The Führer mounted on horseback in silvery armor and bearing a fluttering standard in his hand." He seemed to be giving an admirable imitation of Mr. Charles Chaplin's "Dictator," and was of course making a speech.

The horse began to grow restive and after nearly upsetting its passenger by giving the Nazi salute, said in excellent German, "Heil Hitler; mein Führer this is where you always go wrong, it simply does not make horse sense, shall I carry on?" The horse suddenly had an intuition and ran away, leaving the Führer in his silvery armor mounted on a large hole in the canvas. Then, in the inconsequent way of dreams, a strong German force, aided by Italians, invaded England and took London by storm. Soon the whole country was reduced to submission. But everywhere the conquerors met with acclamation. So popular were the invaders that even if a mere, unimportant musician named Smith or Brown wanted to make a bare living, he had to call himself Schmidt or Braun. The countrymen of Christopher Marlowe, Will Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson, became a nation of Quislings, and spoke their mother tongue with a thick German accent.

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Then one heard a voice shouting: "Find me the true König, king or able man, and he has a divine right over me." Was that the mendacious little doctor or the be-medalled fat man? No, the accent was unmistakably Scottish and the voice that of the undoubting Thomas Carlyle, the biographer of Frederick the Great.

Suddenly, but not without a certain dream logic, came peremptory knocks on the door and a harsh voice demanded admission. The Gestapo; One woke up. Rapidly "the strong German force" acquired a wig and a braided coat and resolved into that stout fellow—another Frederic—George Frederic Handel, who in 1711 had taken London by storm with the aid of Italian opera. The Hitler part of the dream was of course an allegory of some sort.

As everybody knows, for well nigh a century after Handel England remained a German colony. Our musical works, in the words of a historian, were "cuckoo eggs imported from Germany by Handel and Mendelssohn and hatched in British nests." Composers forgot the speech of the Madrigalian Era and Henry Purcell. The dream intrusion of the Teuton-ridden Thomas Carlyle supplied an analogy and also a reminder of how much better he could do the Nazi stuff than the Nazis themselves.

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Some day a curious scholar will examine German music in the light of the hypothesis that art is always prophetic of things to come. He will find portents in plenty between the late Beethoven and the year when the Nazis killed contemporary German music almost overnight.

Astonishing as it may seem, the influence of the old German occupation is still strong. How strong, can be seen on almost any Saturday or Sunday afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall, where listening to the German classics is an act of pious faith untouched by reason. One almost expects to see the collection bag go round. Criticism of these halo-ed works would be next to sacrilege or brawling in church.

A distinguished man of letters recently described Carlyle as a historian of genius who loved "earnestness" more than truth. English audience, of the older generation, too, live "earnestness" and are horrified when youth shows irreverence for the "sublime" Beethoven, Wagner or Brahms—which of course does not do them the slightest harm; far less, in fact, than canonization. One might adapt Shakespeare—himself the victim of barbolatry—and say: The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our admirations, but in ourselves, that we are underlings.

The older generation has the excuse of having studied in Germany or under teachers who were trained there and afterward acted as the Gauleiters of the musical world. Like the Germans themselves, they were, and often still are, convinced that the only music worth taking seriously is German music. Their musical palate automatically protests against anything lacking a strong Teutonic flavor.

"The Germans of today," says a writer, "have but little in common with the Germans of yesterday. I am not speaking of the general public only. The German public of today are devotees of Brahms and Wagner, and everything of theirs seems good to them; they have no discrimination, and, while they applaud Wagner and encore Brahms, they are, in their hearts, not only frivolous, but sentimental and gross.

The most striking thing about this is their cult of power since Wagner. When listening to the end of 'Die Meistersinger' I felt how the haughty music of the great march reflected the spirit of this military nation of shopkeepers, bursting with rude health and complacent pride. The most remarkable thing of all is that German artists are gradually losing their power of understanding their own splendid classics and, in particular, Beethoven."

This prophetic passage was written nearly 40 years ago by a biographer of Beethoven, who, confessedly, had never bothered himself in art with questions of nationality, and never even concealed his preference for German music—Romand Rolland. The subsequent decline and collapse of German music—the followers of Schönberg will of course except themselves and their master—is too familiar to need description.

♪ ♪ ♪

But how many listeners in a Royal Albert Hall audience still unconsciously cherish the superstition that the German is by nature more musical than their own countrymen, the French, the Poles, the Hungarians, or even the Russians, or any other European nation? For such listeners the only classics are the German classics, untarnished for them by lapse of time or changes of fashion. These masterpieces of their period have become a kind of national fetish bowed down to by multitudes incapable of discrimination. If the idol nods, its worshipers are only the more esctatic.

The assertion that the great German composers were universal composers provides no cover. As Vaughan Williams once asked: "Was anyone ever more local or even parochial than Shakespeare?" No one, he pointed out, could be more local, in his origin, and his fame for nearly a hundred years after his passing, than Bach. The great men of music, he concluded, close periods; they do not inaugurate them. For those who can read it, German history is written in German music. When in the nineteen-thirties the Nazis jackbooted contemporary German art out of existence they betrayed a great tradition and threw away a rich musical heritage.

Happily the younger generation of English musicians are freer from the old rule than their elders. They can even face the fact that one of these days Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, and Wagner wil lhave nothing more to say to us. Their idioms have long lost their freshness and those who use them are simply wearing second-hand clothes much too big for them.

The decline of the German aesthetic as reflected by London concerts will be the subject of another article.

London Stage Notes

George Arliss, who played Benjamin Disraeli in two films of that name, has become a founder member of the Disraelian Society. The object of this Society is to raise £4,500 to pay off the debt on Hughenden Manor, Buckinghamshire, Disraeli's home for 50 years. Mr. Arliss has made a donation of £100.

♪ ♪ ♪

A great-niece of Lewis Carroll is playing the part of the Cook in the stage version of "Alice in Wonderland" at the Scala Theater.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thirteen shows in Britain include scenes in which some of the characters fly. The method now employed was invented by Joseph Kirby for the first production of Barrie's "Peter Pan."

AMUSEMENTS

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A Saturday Page

Mother Employed, Yet in Touch With Her Child's Interests

All in the Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When war work or other circumstances make it advisable for a mother to be away from home part of the time, there are at least three important links she may create to keep contacts between herself and her children vital and strong.

The first link is made by the mother's definite, encouraging interest in what the child is studying in school, what he does out of school and who are his companions. In spite of limitations of time, this may be done in little ways, such as keeping his school papers in a scrapbook, reading his textbooks and talking them over with him, arranging a bulletin board for an exchange of messages, and planning occasional contacts with his teachers.

Mother might also set aside one evening a week or Sunday afternoon to be "Billy's time," and let her son choose what they shall do together. It might be a walk, a visit, a shopping tour, helping Billy build a playhouse or making cookies for the "gang," but it should be a time of co-operation and comradeship with Billy's ideas and plans. Sometimes mother can surprise him with a new game, book or a puzzle, and find out his reactions to her choice, by letting him sit up later once in a while and play with her. Planning simple parties with his companions, taking them all on a special trip, decorating the table for a children's Sunday night sing and supper, will help her know his friends. The idea back of the first link is that mother makes an extra effort to keep in touch with the child's world.

* * *

The second link is made by keeping the child in touch with mother's world. Too often children know little about mother's activities outside the home, but if there is to be a complete understanding between them this is important. It may be possible to take Billy to visit the store, office, factory, where mother works. Let him have the fun of timing how long it takes to get there and make a chart of the route she takes.

Perhaps he can duplicate in miniature at home some of her activities through the hours she is away from him. Why not start a little office in the playroom, a factory in the cellar, or a store in the back yard. How about helping him make up a set of efficiency rules, a time study chart, notes on office manners and routine procedure? It will be fun and education for Billy at the same time. Does Billy know any of the people with whom mother comes in contact? Some door into mother's adult world must be opened to a child if that second link is to be forged serenely and surely.

The third way of life to keep fresh and strong a flow of understanding between a working mother and her child is for them to build something together. It may be built with ideas and plans, letters and notebooks, talks and walks, but week by week there must be some practical evidence of its growth in which mother and child may rejoice.

Shall it be a new home when the family are together again, a mountain cabin, seashore cottage or a farm? Shall it be maps and routes and study toward a tour of the new world? Perhaps it will be the forming of a club to "Know Alaska Better," or to learn about the treasures of South America. Wouldn't it be wonderful to make a plan to get in touch with children of all nations! Perhaps something is needed right in Billy's own neighborhood — a Community House, an orchestra, a children's singing society, a library or museum. There are so many exciting new little worlds to be built to make a happy, peaceful, big world. Mother and child looking forward together now, planning and building together in the present, are creating a bond that will keep them close, though they see each other seldom, because they are working together for worthwhile things in the future.

Lydia Lion Roberts

Lucien Aigner

Hearty, Childlike Laughter Fills the Classroom— And There, Too, Are Love and a Sense of Security

Getting an education used to be only a serious business. Long faces were the rule. If the pupils had fun, the teacher's methods were immediately suspect. In more recent years, however, the value of joy in bringing up children has been increasingly realized. We learn best when we want to learn, we store away the things that are made interesting to us, and we can do far more if we do it without tension and nervous energy. The modern teacher and parent know this and know, too, the contribution wholesome laughter can make. A classroom or a home that can rock with shared laughter is one in which companionship, love and understanding are found, and fear of personal domination is absent. Look at the expression in the eyes of some of these youngsters. Doesn't it show clearly the kind of living and learning that is going on in this classroom? The grown-up who inspires this is indeed a success.

Through the Editor's Window

Needed: Girls Studying for Technical Fields

By Mallicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you a daughter? Are you a teacher of teen-age girls? Or the sort of neighbor to whom girls in school and college come when they want to talk things over? If so, this column is addressed to you. It is written because from several reliable sources we learn that there is serious need that more girls choose engineering and allied fields for which to prepare. It is written, too, with the conviction that the prevalent notion among girls (and their men folks) that mathematics and the natural sciences are difficult for women is an unsound one.

A girl who naturally likes mathematics too often finds, as she enters high school, that this makes her seem queer to the others. They joke her over being "smart" or "having a brain." She therefore soon learns to hide her interest lest she seem less attractive. She learns, too, that it flatters boys and men to indicate that she can't do the subjects they feel to be their special province. She naturally wants to be feminine and charming to boys. She also wants to be "like the other girls." The fashion among them all is that girls don't like the exact subjects. She is therefore soon convincing herself that she doesn't. Her teachers (in other subjects) often unconsciously encourage this attitude.

At home she hears jokes to the effect that mother "never could do mathematics." Dad knows this —or thinks he does—and it makes him feel strong and masculine to have Katherine "like her mother" in this respect.

* * *

Perhaps the picture is a bit exaggerated, but we think it isn't. We know girls who could have gone further than their brothers in the mathematical and scientific subjects; but who—lest they seem less feminine—never even tried. We know plenty of girls who were at least average in these subjects, but who were so influenced by public opinion at home and at school that they were actually afraid of mathematics or laboratory problems, and therefore did badly—as expected.

Our mothers and grandmothers were not encouraged to excel in the exact subjects, for in an earlier day higher education was followed largely for professional reasons and teaching was almost the only occupation the woman mathematician or chemist could look forward to. The attitude, but not the situation, is largely with us still. The fact that mother, or any other woman, is weak in such subjects is no reason why a girl should be weak in them today. Better teaching, a stronger foundation in the elementary grades, speedier and keener daily living, and the fact that the modern girl has the results of technology all around her argue for a different story. In recent years, women have gone into industrial chemistry in appreciable numbers. But they still hold back in other mathematical and scientific fields.

* * *

The war is taking a whole generation of men out of civilian occupations; and in an era when knowledge of all forms of engineering is demanded more than ever. The call to women and girls to choose such fields is urgent—for work during the war and for the years after the war.

Of course the wrong persons shouldn't choose such training. But if the right girls are being kept out through the attitude of their brothers, dads, boy friends, and women they know, we can at least help them to see that this attitude is outworn and that there is no real reason why a girl should not be as able in the mathematical and physical sciences as a boy.

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: I am following the articles on correct English. Will you please explain why this is not correct: Hearing the wail of the sirens it seemed best to make for the shelter.

Answer: Your sentence begins with what is known as a "dangling" or "hanging" participle. It is a common mistake and ought to be more widely understood. The participle *hearing* has nothing in the sentence to modify. Who is doing the hearing? The corrected statement might read: *Hearing* the wail of the sirens *we* felt it best to make for the shelter (or "*they* felt it best."). In the incorrect sentence hearing would have to modify siren, a siren hearing!

This pitfall must be guarded against whenever a sentence begins with a participial phrase, as this one does. For practice, restate the following sentences so that the dangling participles have nouns or pronouns to modify: 1. Approaching the city from the plain the skyscrapers of the business district were seen clearly. (Are the skyscrapers approaching? You need to supply the noun or pronoun representing the one who is approaching and change the verb to *saw.*)

2. Slipping into our seats the movie immediately captured our interest.

* * *

In this column printed Jan. 15 the question was asked as to the difference between *through* and *by* in the phrase "dedication through (or by) demonstration." The answer given was based on Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition. There was no way of knowing what meaning the inquirer wished to convey in using the phrase. Both phrases are correct, depending on the meaning the person using them wishes to convey. The explanation we gave was not our own, but was Webster's. The decision as to which preposition to use in a given situation unknown to this writer is not the office of this column, which seeks only to clarify meanings and usages. A letter just received says in part: "We agree with you that the preposition *by* is usually followed by the direct agent or cause—and that is exactly why we chose the word *by*, as we believe that the direct agent or cause for dedication is demonstration." May we say in reply that we agree with the writer of the letter. With the meaning chosen the preposition *by* is correct. There was nothing in the Jan. 15 column to contradict this, for the meaning chosen had not been described to us and was therefore not discussed.

Write the Education Editor

Report on History in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A reasonably satisfactory knowledge of American history is possessed by public school students of this country—provided this means an understanding of history and not mere fact memorizing—despite recent controversial charges to the contrary, according to a committee of educators who have made a study of the question. The committee, consisting of 14 high school teachers and college professors, worked under the auspices of the American Historical Association, the National Council for the Social Studies and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

A summary of the findings of the committee, headed by Dr. Edgar B. Wesley of the University of Minnesota, was given here on December 30 at the 58th annual meeting of the American Historical Association held at Barnard College, Columbia University. The report, in full, which is creating considerable interest among history teachers throughout the United States, would be published this month, it was announced.

The report shows that the teaching of United States history is required in elementary schools by law or by the State department of education in 45 States; in high schools of 46 States.

It concedes, however, in line with its critics that "Americans in general do not know many facts about United States history," adding "and they never will." To illustrate its contention that many well-informed persons are minus a knowledge of historical facts, the report points out that "70 per cent of the group from 'Who's Who' thought that Thomas Jefferson helped to frame the Constitution."

Far More Important

By far the more important considerations, according to the committee, are the "relationships, insights, understanding and interpretation" involved in the learning of history.

"If the schools accept the Committee's recommendation," the report says, "future citizens will know at least a few facts and, more important, they will understand the significance thereof. They should be able to make a simple and dignified analysis of the potential contributions of history to citizenship, intelligent and cultivated living, statecraft, peace and good will."

Statistics indicating that American history is far from the neglected subject it has been pictured to be were gathered by the Committee.

"There is overwhelming proof that United States history is taught three, four, or five times in most school systems," Dr. Wesley said. "It is a required 'offering' in all of the 49 selected cities and requirement for graduation in 48 of them. There are no electives in the middle grades and almost none in junior high school. If United States history is offered (and it is), pupils take it. Very few high school students can escape the history course at the high school level."

Retraining of Teachers

Improvement in the planning and teaching of American history at the college level is recommended by the Committee, which emphasizes that, while the subject is offered almost universally, not more than 15 per cent of the students enrolled in colleges in any given year study it. It is also proposed that the certification of teachers and their retraining in order to improve history teaching at all levels be given more attention.

Members of the committee, in addition to Dr. Wesley, were: Guy Stanton Ford, Washington, D. C.; Theodore C. Blegen, University of Minnesota; O. F. Ander, Augustana College; Philip Davidson, Vanderbilt University; Harold W. Bradley, Stanford University; R. W. Cordier, State Teachers College of Clarion, Pa.; D. L. Dumond, University of Michigan; John D. Hicks, University of California; Harold M. Long, Glens Falls High School, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Louis Pelzer, State University of Iowa; Paul Seehausen, Shortridge High School in Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph H. Strayer, Princeton University; and Howard E. Wilson, Harvard University.

To the Mid-Year Graduate

By Herbert H. Smith

Educational Department, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are a high school student graduating at mid-year you have a rather limited choice of work for the future if you are a boy. More than likely you will be tapped on the shoulder by Uncle Sam as soon as you are 18 years old. If you have a few months for further study before you are asked to begin training in defense of your country, you can enter one of a number of schools which will help you prepare for your work in the armed forces, and at the same time give you the basis for a livelihood if the war should end sooner than expected.

If, however, you are a girl looking forward to graduation in the next two or three months, you have a much wider variety of choice.

Not every girl should go to college. The value of a trained mentality has not decreased, but educators and parents alike are realizing that the future happiness of a girl does not depend upon the possession of a bachelor's degree. It is true that college girls are very much desired by business. But it is also true that girls who have not been to college, but who have prepared themselves for specialized work in proper schools, are making high marks for themselves in many lines of endeavor. On the whole, however, a college education, or at least two years of college, is for most girls a worthwhile investment.

For the young woman about to finish her high school course, who feels that she cannot or should not go to college, why not a specialized school?

If her talents run to the artistic she may enroll in an art school. She may elect to take a course which leads to an executive position in retailing, or she may join the vast numbers of girls who are training themselves to become secretaries. These and similar avenues of education should be carefully studied. They often lead to intensely interesting positions.

The offices of an advertising agency entice many a girl. One such girl who was especially capable had a desire after two or three years as secretary to write advertising copy. She proved to members of the staff that she could handle words very cleverly and was given an opportunity to write copy. As a result, she developed a very interesting and lucrative place for herself in a large agency.

Girls with musical ability, who have added secretarial training to their accomplishments, have found unique positions which would have been totally impossible without their knowledge of stenography. Many a girl is now studying Spanish or other foreign language so that when the inevitable expansion of business comes after the treaty of peace is signed, she will be prepared to take a more important place in her present or other business.

Every high school girl will do well to consider her diploma merely a step toward further education; toward training which will fit her for a particular niche where she can serve civilization and at the same time earn for herself an independent living.

Patterns for the Child

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	618,650
1944 volume to date	16,833,744
1943 volume to date	16,194,612

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	50.5	Prev. day	50.2
Month ago	49.7	Year ago	43.9
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
Adams Exp ½pg	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Air Reduction 1a	13	41	41	41	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Alb&Susq 3.80a	† 10	136	136	136	
Allegheny Corp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	2	26	26	26	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	144	143¾	144	
Allied Kid 1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+1
Allied Mills 2g	15	32	31½	31¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	20	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-ChMfg 1¼g	20	38¼	38	38	
Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Am Airlines 1¼g	1	58½	58½	58½	
Am Bank N .20e	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	†210	63	63	63	+1
Am Bosch	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Am BrSh pf 5¼	† 40	129	129	129	
Am Can 3	2	86¼	86	86¼	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	6	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
Am Can pf 7	†110	175½	175½	175½	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	3	35¼	35⅛	35¼	— ¼
Am C&F pf 1¾4a	1	71½	71½	71½	
Am Chicle 4a	† 10	111	111	111	
Am Distill	18	112	110½	111¼	+1
Am For Pow	85	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 1½k	2	72	72	72	+2½
Am&FPS7pf 1¾k	15	81	79¼	80	+1¼
Am&FP 2pf	74	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	4	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	40½	40½	40½	—2½
Am Ice	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Interna ½pg	2	8	8	8	
Am Locom ½pg	19	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	
Am M&Fdy .80	5	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Am M&Met 1	2	10	10	10	
Am Metal 1½ag	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	† 10	118⅜	118⅛	118⅜	— ⅛
Am NewsCo 1.80	† 20	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Am P&L $6 pf	5	46⅞	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	9	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
AmRad&StS .40g	14	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
AmRollMpf 4½	† 80	65½	65¼	65¼	
Am ShipBldg 3g	† 20	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	2	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stores ⅓e	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30e	1	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	29½	29½	29½	
Am Sumat Tob 2g	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	10	157⅛	156⅞	157⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	†220	143½	143	143½	— ¼
Am Viscose ⅓e	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Am Wat Wks	30	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Woolen	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	1	72	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
AnacondaCop2½g	4	25⅛	25	25	
Armour & Co	18	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds ⅓e	19	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅜
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 50	89¼	88¼	88¼	— ¾
Asso In pf cld 5	† 10	104	104	104	—1
Atch T&SF 2½e	7	57⅞	57¾	57⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	11	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅜
Atl Refining 1g	2	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Atlas Corp ½pg	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
Aust N pf3¾2g	† 20	72½	72½	72½	
Aviation Co .20g	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Bald Loco ct1½g	9	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Bell Airc 1a	8	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Belding-Hem .80	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	2	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods ⅓e	7	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 6	16	59⅜	59⅛	59½	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	3	117½	117	117⅜	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox .60g	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
Boeing Airplane2g	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3g	4	45¾	45½	45½	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½a	† 50	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ½
Borden Co .40 e	3	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
Bond Strs 2	1	34	34	34	
Braniff Airw .60	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	2	9½	9½	9½	
Briggs Mfg 2	3	27¼	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
Brklyn Un Gas 1½g	1	15½	15½	15½	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	4	9	9	9	
Budd Mfg	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†180	56½	56	56	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
BurlingMills1.90g	4	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Burr Add Ma .20e	47	13	12⅞	13	
Bush Term .20g	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Bush T pf 6	† 10	62	62	62	+1½
Butler Bros .60	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z 1½g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	2	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Byers pf 7	† 30	73¼	72¾	73½	+ ½
Calif Pack 1½g	17	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Can Dry Ale 1½g	6	24	24	24	
Canad Pacific	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Caro C&O 5	† 40	99½	99½	99½	
Carriers&Gen ¼g	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
Case (JI) Co	3	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	46½	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	3	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
Celanese pr pf 7	† 10	124	124	124	
Celotex Corp ½	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
Century Rib M	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ⅗e	6	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	3	6	5⅞	6	
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 70	60	60	60	
Champ Pap & F 1	1	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Chas & Ohio 3	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ¼
Ches&E III ½pg	4	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
Chi&E III A2.50g	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3½g	4	21⅛	21	21	
Chi Mail Or .60g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Chrysler Corp 3	6	78¼	78⅛	78¼	
Chic I&F 1.20	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Clev CC&SL pf3	† 10	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+3¼
Cluett Peabody 2	1	36	36	36	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	114	114	114	
Colgate-P-P ⅓e	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Collins&Aik pf5	† 50	111	111	111	
Col & South	†280	13	13	13	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Col Gas & Elec 1.80g	3	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	17	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Comml Credit 3	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Comml Invest Tr 3	7	43½	43⅜	43½	
Comml Solv .60g	11	41¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Comw with&South	6	11	11	11	
Com & So of 43½g	4	82½	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	18	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	
Cons Film Ind	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Cons F Ind pf 1g	8	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Cons Laund ½ag	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	16	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	
Cons Vultee ⅓e	4	13	13	13	
Cons Vul pf 1¼a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	15	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Consum Pr 4½g	† 60	104½	104⅛	104½	
Container Co ⅓e	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	1	8	8	8	
Cont Can 1	3	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .60	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	3	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
Cr-tell DuE 1.10g	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Cotty Inc .30g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Coty Internat	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Crane Co 1g	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 10	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller ⅓e	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†150	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	7	25	24	24¾	+ ⅜
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	114	114	114	
Curtiss-Wright3½g	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Davega Strs ½pg	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Decca Records 1a	2	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	4	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Del Lack&West	12	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	11	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Dewey & Alm 1a	† 10	32½	32½	32½	
Dom T Mot 1½ag	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Dom Tr Sh 2.22	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Douglas Airc 5g	3	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	3	108	107⅞	108	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	5	29½	29	28⅜	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
duPont de N4½ag	1	139¾	139¾	139¾	+1¼
duPont pf 4½	1	125	125	125	
Eagle P Ld .60g	2	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
EasternRMill 10g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	163	162	162	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	1	43	43	43	
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
El Auto-Lite 2	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼ag	5	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	23	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	47	5¼	85¾	+1¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	12	91½	89¾	89¾	—1¼
El PasoNGas 2.40	1	29	29	29	
Endic-John pf 5	† 10	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	103	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	† 30	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
EPS$5½pf5½	†280	90½	90¼	90¼	— ¼
Eng P S $6pf6	†100	96	.6	.6	
Erie RR 1g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	7	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	3	51	51	51	+ ¼
EurekaVClean ⅓eg	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	37	37	37	+1
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	6	13	13	13	
Fed Mot Truck .40	16	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
Federat D Strs ⅓e	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅓e	2	40	40	40	
FirstNatStrs 2½a	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Flintkote .90g	5	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf	† 10	49½	49½	49½	
Food Fair Strs 1	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Freeport Sulph 2	2	33	33	33	
Fruehauf T pf5	† 10	109⅛	109⅛	109¼	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .20g	1	3½	3½	3½	
Gair Robt pf1.20	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	4	5	5	5	
Gaylord Cont 1.2a	2	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2½ag	3	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .15e	1	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	32	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak	† 20	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	27	36½	36⅜	36⅜	
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	† 50	118	117½	118	+ ½
Gen Motors 2	12	52¾	52½	52½	— ¼
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	43	43	43	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .40	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	3	22¾	22½	22½	+ ¼
Gen Shoe 1⅓e	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
Gen Tel&E pf 6g	† 60	87¾	87¼	87¾	+1
Gen Tel 1.60	5	23	23	23	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½g	† 10	101	101	101	
GilletteSafR .70g	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	55	12¼	11¾	12	+ ¼
Glidden Co .30e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Glidden cvpf 2½	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	Jan 28
Gobel Adolf	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Goodrich B F 2g	3	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ⅓e	9	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
GoodyearT&R pf 5	5	107¾	107½	107¾	Jan 28
Goth Hosiery ⅓g	16	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
Goth Hosierypf7	†	101	101	101	Jan 28
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	1	4	4	4	
Grand Union ⅓eg	1	16½	16½	16½	
GraniteCS .52½g	3	10¼	10	10¼	Jan 28
Grant W T 1.40	1	34⅝	24½	24½	Jan 28
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	6	28⅛	28	28	
Gt West Sug 2	3	26	26	26	
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 10	145	145	145	
Greyhound Corp 1	9	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Greyhound pf .55	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	5	39½	39¼	39¼	
Gulf Oil 1a	15	45	44¾	45	+ ⅜
Hall W F Print 1a	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Hayes Indust .40g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	21¼	1¼	21¼	
Helme G W 2½e	1	69	69	69	+1
Hercules Motor 1	3	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Hetly Sugar 1	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Homestake Min	12	43½	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Houd-Hersh B 1g	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ½
Hudson Mot .10e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
Illinois Central	15	13¼	13	13	
Ill Central LL 4	† 30	52	52	52	— ⅜
Indust Rayon 2	1	40	40	40	
Inger-Rand 6	2	97¼	97	97¼	+ ¼
Inger-Rand pf 6	† 10	161½	161½	161¾	— ½
Inspirat Con Cop 1	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	1	7	7	7	
Int Harvester 2a	6	73½	73⅜	73½	
Int Harvester pf7†	70	167½	167	167½	+2
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	7	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅜
Int Paper	46	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
Int Pap pf 5	4	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
IntRyCenApf2½gf	70	73	72½	73	+1¼
Int Salt 2½g	2	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	1	36	36	36	
Int Tel & Tel	239	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Int Tel&Tel for ct	19	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Jarvis WB .30	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Johns-Manv 2½g	3	88¾	88	88¾	+ ⅜
Jones & L Stl ⅓e	4	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
Jones&LStl pfA 5	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg .80	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Kan City South	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Kennecott Cop 3g	6	31	30¾	31	
Keyst S&W .30e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Kinney G R Co	3	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
Kinney$5pf1½k	† 50	55½	54¾	54¾	
Kresge SS 1.20g	5	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
Lacl'de Gas	† 10	12	12	12	
Lacl'de Gas pf	† 10	64½	64⅜	64½	+1¼
Lambert Co 1½a	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Lane Bryant 1	4	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
Lee Rub&Tire ¾e	1	40	40	40	+ ½
Lehigh C&N .90g	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Leh Val RR	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Lehman Corp 1	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Lib-O-F Gl 1½pg	1	45	44	45	+ ¼
LibbyMcN&L .45g	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	5	73	72¼	73	+1
Liggett&My pf7	† 90	177¼	177¼	177¼	— ¾
Ligg Tulip 1½	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Lockheed Airc 2	16	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Lorw's Inc 2a	2	58¼	58⅛	58¼	— ¼
Lone Star Chem 3	3	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	9½	9½	9½	
Lorillard P pf 7	† 20	154½	154½	154½	— ¼
Louis Nash 2e	1	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
Mack Trucks 3g	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Macy R H 2	2	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Marine Mid .08e	5	6½	6½	6½	
MarketSt'Ry prpf	†140	13	13	13	
Marshall Field .80	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Martin GL 3g	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Martin-Parry	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
Matthieson Alk 1	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
May Dept Strs 3	2	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	— ⅛
Maytag Co	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
McCall Cor 1.40	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
McKes&R 1.15g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
McLellan Strs .40e	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Mead pfBwS½g	† 10	74	74	74	
Melville Shoe 2	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Mengel Co 1ag	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Merck Mach ⅓e	1	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
Miami Copper ½pg	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Minn-Moline	1	0½	6½	6½	
Mo-Kan-Texas	5	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	20	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Mohawk Carpet 2	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ½
Monsanto Ch 2½g	7	78½	78½	78½	— ¾
Montgom Ward 2	7	45¾	45½	45½	+ ¼
Morris & Essex	†5070	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
Motor Products 1g	2	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅝
Motor Wheel .30e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Mullins Mfg B	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Munsingwear 2g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
Nash-Kelv ½	7	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Nat Acme 2	6	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Nat Auto Fib ½pg	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit .60e	6	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
Nat Biscuit pf 7	1	170	170	170	+1½
Nat Can	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Nash Cash Reg 1a	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Pr 1g	2	20¼	20	20	
Nat Dept St ½aa	16	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers 2	7	31½	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum ½ag	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Lead ½2a	9	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
Nat Lead pfA 7	† 50	167½	167½	167½	—½
Nat Power & Lt	12	6⅛	6	6	
Nat Sup $2 pf 3g	7	26	25⅞	26	
Natomas Co ⅓ag	7	26	25⅞	26	
Nehi Corp ⅓e	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Newmont Min 1½g	4	29⅛	29	29	+ ⅜
Newpt N Shipb ½2e	4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
NY Air Brake ½2e	1	37½	37½	37½	
NY Cent RR 1e	15	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
NY Chi StL p

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Soap Firm Net For Half Year $1.57 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Procter & Gamble Co. reported in its operating statement for the six months ended Dec. 31, net profit amounting to $10,405,490 after deducting provision of $6,945,000 for Federal income tax and net excess profits taxes of $3,109,500. No provision has been made for any effect of renegotiation.

The profit, which excludes earnings of English and Canadian companies except where they have been made available in this country in United States funds, is equivalent to $1.57 a share on the common stock. This compares with $10,194,515, or $1.54 a common share earned in the six months ended on Dec. 31, 1942.

Other earning statements follow:

Hercules Powder Co. reported net earnings of $5,704,511 for the year ended Dec. 31, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $3.93 a common share, against $5,546,980, or $3.81 a common share, for the preceding year. The concern set aside $1,100,000 for contingencies, compared with $1,500,000 in the previous like period.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., formerly U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended Dec. 31 of $612,478 or $1.63 a share, compared with $448,710 or $1.19 for the quarter in 1942. The company reported net income for the nine months ended Dec. 31 of $1,556,304 equal to $4.13 a share, compared with $866,838, or $2.30, in the comparable period a year ago.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

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Small Business Found Facing Most Acute Postwar Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—American small business faces the most acute problems and greatest obstacles of all industry in recovering its peacetime production after the war, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declared today in its seventh report on "postwar adjustments."

While recognizing the importance of small business in the American economy and the desirability of aiding it in every way possible, it is pointed out that the chief difficulties are due to conditions which have hindered other enterprises also and that a simple remedy cannot easily be found.

The bulletin, entitled "Small Business and Its Place and Problems," is sponsored by the Chamber's commitee on economic policy, of which J. Cameron Thomson, president of the Northwest Bancorporation, Minneapolis, Minn., has just been made chairman. The author of the bulletin is Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, economist and secretary of the committee, who is on leave from the University of Minnesota.

Chief Conclusions

Its chief conclusions are these:

1. Small businesses have special problems because of their size.

2. For both political and economic reasons, the establishment and survival of many small businesses are important.

3. It is impossible to prescribe any simple remedy for the problems of small business.

4. The almost universal desire for a healthy, expanding, small business in this country should assure us that some of the obstacles to small business will be removed.

5. If general economic conditions are favorable, small business will be able to keep its place and grow in size and importance.

6. The chief difficulties of small business have been due to conditions which have hindered all business, not just small business.

7. Special remedies or special privileges for small business may be of doubtful value, and in any case should be adopted only after the most thoughtful consideration as to their efficacy.

8. Should government or private groups provide special aid to small business, abuses are less likely to develop if such aid is made available to firm of all sizes."

Management Consultants

In discussing possible governmental assistance to small business, the bulletin says:

"In spite of the difficulties facing small business, many such units are launched, thrive, and grow. This has led some observers to believe that the key to the small business problem is better management: that is, businessmen who are more competent, more aggressive, more alert, better informed, so that they may become better managers. According to this diagnosis, the solution must be found in furnishing management with better tools for management. To this end, it is proposed in the Mead-Lea bill, now pending in Congress, that the Federal Government provide a management consulting service for business. Consultants highly qualified in finance, purchasing, production, distribution and marketing, personnel, etc., would be stationed throughout the country to provide on-the-spot advice and help in the solution of all problems. They would put the management in touch with all varieties of information and possible sources of information. This type of aid would be comparable to that now furnished to farmers in over 3,000 counties through county agents and other agricultural services.

"Another proposal is to have the Federal Government subsidize business research through the state universities on the same basis as agricultural research is now subsidized through the numerous agricultural stations and state universities throughout the country.

Not Restricted to Size

"Both of these proposals have merit, but the aid should not be restricted to businesses of any given size. Some people see some danger in such proposals on the ground that they might lead to undue interference and control of business.

"Another proposal relates to the supply of capital. Small businesses, because they frequently are not firmly established and have not grown by their own strength, may have plans for new products, for promotion, etc., but lack capital. Government capital loaned to such enterprises might entail considerable dangers. Political pressures would inevitably play a role in determining which companies should secure loans, and if the Government has a stake in an enterprise it would also insist in having a voice in management, which might lead to undue invasion of a field in which government should not play a role according to our traditional conception of the place of government in the economy.

"A better solution may be found by having groups of banks, investment houses, and perhaps insurance companies set up special services for making loans to small business and buying stock in small companies. By pooling the risks and making a small insurance charge to cover the inevitable losses, much new venture capital could be furnished by private enterprises on a sound basis without getting our government involved in all sorts of ventures."

Heads Rayonier

© Bachrach

Edward Bartsch

Elected president and a member of the executive committee of Rayonier, Incorporated. Mr. Bartsch has been with the company as executive vice-president for the past several months and was previously an official of the Chase National Bank of New York. E. M. Mills, formerly president of Rayonier, has been named chairman of the executive committee.

House to Consider Federal Control Of Insurance Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation affirming "the intent of Congress" that the insurance business be subject only to state control and not Federal regulation was cleared by the House Rules Committee for consideration from the floor.

However, it is not expected to be taken up on the floor for several weeks.

Already approved by the Judiciary Committee, the legislation specifies that the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Laws shall not apply to the insurance business.

Congressional consideration of the subject followed Justice Department action against a group of Southeastern underwriters. This case is pending in the Supreme Court.

Representative La Follette (R) of Indiana had urged the Rules Committee to sidetrack the legislation pending outcome of the litigation.

Mr. Charles La Follette declared "legislative interference with judicial procedure" would not be proper.

U. S. Rubber Co. Expands

NEW YORK (AP)—Through an investment in capital stock the U. S. Rubber Co. has become associated with the Compania Croydon Del Pacifico, leading rubber manufacturer of Columbia, South America, L. C. Boos, vice-president of the U. S. Rubber Export Co., Ltd., announced.

Trade Policy Seen Dominating Outlook for Merchant Marine

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The controversy between American shipping interests and the Civil Aeronautics Board, aired again this week before the House Merchant Marine Committee, focuses attention on one of the nation's postwar problems—the outlook for American shipping in competition with foreign interests for world trade. This is a problem bound up not only with foreign policy but one in which inheres the question of how much government in business.

Just how big a problem this is in dollars may be visualized by taking the 50,000,000 deadweight tons estimated to be on hand at the end of this year (vessels of 3,000 tons or over) and multiplying by the per-ton cost of the Liberty ships built recently at the cost of $160 a ton. The aggregate exceeds $8 billion. The prewar average tonnage in use by the United States was 11,000,000, according to Admiral Emory Land, while Britain owned about three times as much. The positions are now reversed, with the U. S. cargo fleet having a capacity of 25 per cent more than its great maritime rival.

Attitude Toward the Marine

After the First World War, during which the government spent $3 billion for commercial ships, the country took an indifferent attitude toward the maintenance of a big merchant marine. Some of the ships were chartered to private shippers, but most of them either were scrapped or sold at a big sacrifice. The thought today is to keep the American flag on the seven seas and to make the merchant marine fleet an important factor in achieving trade stability.

After this war, the United States will emerge with a fleet that would appear altogether too large to find adequate use, based on tonnage carried in previous years. Offsetting this factor, however, will be the depletion in the fleets of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Greece, which represented about one half of the estimated 80,000,000 d. w. tons in use before the war started.

No reliable estimate can now be made of the tonnage that will survive the war. Replacements are being rushed at numerous shipyards. United States is, of course, the largest builder. Complicating the situation is the agreement with Great Britain whereby that country devoted its efforts largely to warships. In so doing it barred itself from the building of merchant vessels. Implied in such an agreement is the thought that the United States will allocate commercial vessels to Great Britain later, under terms yet to be worked out.

What of Surplus Tonnage?

The immediate problem after the war is won will be the disposal of the huge tonnage of surplus ships. This is now occupying the attention of many officials as well as shipping men. One way would be selling them to the interests now operating the ships. This would be comparable to the sale of Government-owned steel plants, operated by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, to that concern, a satisfactory procedure just announced. It is hardly likely that the ships will be scrapped or given away, because many of them are of late design. They could also be chartered, or at least a certain percentage of them.

Admiral Land suggests that they could be put in an international shipping pool or held in reserve "to meet any contingency." The latter idea seems to be based on the belief that this will continue to be an unsafe world and that security by international action is only a pious hope.

When it comes to allocating or selling ships to other countries there will inevitably arise differences of opinion. And one of the thorny questions will be: Who is to take the slower and more inefficient ships? The Liberty ships, which are vastly superior to the Hog Island ships of World War I, and of which U. S. has about 3,000, are in turn outmoded by the later Victory type which has a speed of between 16 to 17½ knots, against the Libertys' 11 knots. Naturally, the Victorys are vastly more efficient. The Libertys could not compete except by the use of substantial subsidies or vastly lower wages.

This brings us to the problem of policy. Should the United States, with its inventiveness, its genius for mass production, its high efficiency, its super-facilities, continue to outbuild the world and thereby endeavor to carry an increasingly larger percentage of international commerce? If so, it could well upset the economies of other countries which have depended on income from marine operations to furnish them with exchange and thereby enable them to balance their foreign trade commitments.

The Subsidy Question

Other countries, to maintain their position in the trade race, have found it profitable to subsidize their shipping heavily. To meet this method, Congress has offered subsidies to shipping concerns, able to prove that their foreign competitors have lower operating costs. Of course, America could actually become mistress of the maritime seas, since she now has 13 times the shipbuilding capacity of Britain. But a race in subsidies would be bad economically and would produce harmful international repercussions. Because of the closer association between Allied nations due to the war, a policy of "let-live" will probably prevail.

A factor that will enter into the determination of postwar shipping needs will be the way in which the Merchant Marine Act is interpreted. The Act says the United States shall have a merchant marine able to carry "a substantial portion" of the nation's commerce. The opinion seems to prevail that the word "substantial" means about 50 per cent. In 1920 to 1925, American ships carried about one half of the 80,000,000 cargo tons of trade. This proportion shrank to about 25 per cent by 1940. A suggestion to "freeze" shipping operations on a prewar basis was recently rejected by the United States.

The need to keep American shipyards busy must also be considered. Too, there is the domestic problem of how the airplane cargo carrier will alter the picture. But whatever the decisions, it cannot be doubted that an arrangement will be made by which the less fortunate maritime nations may be able to operate sufficient tonnage for their national needs. It is to be hoped that our legislators will base their view of this problem on the need for a greater interchange of goods than ever before. Questions of national advantage will then be properly related to the greater goal of international well-being and good will.

Retail Sales Gain 4 to 7 Per Cent Over a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales gained moderately this week and advances from 4 to 7 per cent over last week were estimated for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

"Slowness in sales of seasonal items resulting from mild weather and fewer clearance sales because of scarcities were major factors in the continued lull in retail volume," the business research firm said. "Main floor departments received a brisker consumer response with cosmetics, jewelry, and gay handkerchiefs the principal interests. Eating places, florists and dry goods houses continued to report excellent business."

Junior miss fashions and sportswear led in apparel lines and resort wear and spring suits sold in excellent volume. Women's dress activity was less than last January due to narrow selections available.

Low inventories depressed sales in house furnishings. Paints and cleaning aids were purchased rather heavily, and curtain material and wash goods received attention.

Retail food volume improved with greater use of expiring ration coupons for canned fruits and vegetables. Staples were in steady volume, and dairy products continued in limited supply.

Regional percentage increases were: New England 0 to 3; East 2 to 5; Middle West 3 to 5; Northwest 2 to 4; South 8 to 10; Southwest 8 to 12, and Pacific Coast 7 to 10.

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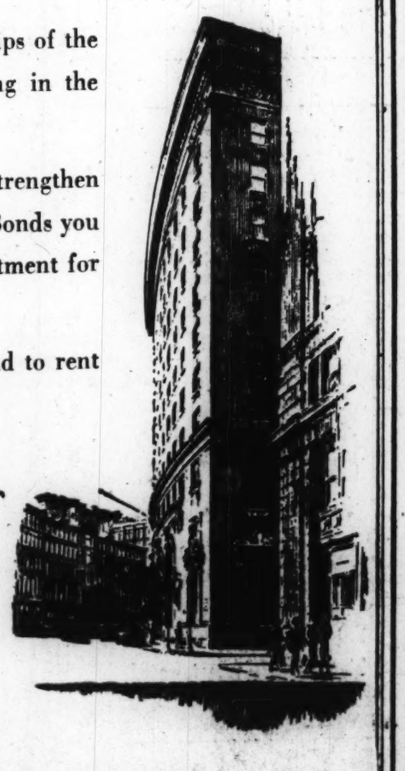

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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Bob Quinn Going Shopping In New York for Manager

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Across his Braves Field desk, Bob Quinn early today confessed that finding a big league manager, particularly in these times, is not one of the easiest tasks of a general manager.

"If I knew where I could put my finger on the right man, I'd be on a train right now," Bob said, in discussing a possible successor to Casey Stengel, who resigned two days ago. "But it isn't as simple as that. The men you would like to have are already tied up with jobs, and most of those who are available can't even manage themselves."

To New York

The Braves' chief, who revealed today that his retention by the three gentlemen now in stock control of the club came as a complete but pleasant surprise, is going over to New York early next week to further his search for a new pilot.

"The New York baseball writers' dinner is Feb. 6 and there is a meeting of the majors a day or two later," Bob pointed out. "I may be able to come home from there with my man."

Even though, for obvious reasons, Bob would not name names, there is a suspicion that either Bob Coleman or George Kelly, Stengel's coaches, will get the job. If Bob had his choice of this pair, Coleman would probably get the nod. And, as a matter of fact, the club could hunt for a long time without finding a man better qualified than Coleman, an extremely popular fellow among ball players.

Need Dickey

It is known that such name players as Gabby Hartnett, Bill Dickey and Pepper Martin have been suggested to Bob Quinn, but there is little chance of any one of this trio succeeding Stengel. Hartnett, it seems, has the reputation of not being a good manager, despite his brilliance as a catcher with the Cubs for so many years. How Ed Barrow could afford to part with Dickey, his ace catcher, at a time when player strength is at a premium, remains a mystery. Martin's status is not known.

For the first time since Bob Quinn assumed the president's seat at Braves Field, he can afford to pay for a high class manager—or anything else high class connected with baseball. Joe Maney, Louis Perini and Guido Rugo, the new majority stockholders, have been very generous with their checks, being sincerely interested in building a winner here. There never was a more difficult time in the history of baseball to build a winner, but they are willing to try. It would be nice if local fans remember this next summer.

Another Job

It isn't generally known about town, but Bob Quinn came very close to taking another job in the majors at about the same time Maney, Perini and Rugo gained control here. The confidence which the trio voiced in him must have made Bob change his mind. Also, John Quinn would not have been sitting on a park bench if the new owners had relieved him of his post with the Braves. Branch Rickey and several other major executives would welcome the younger Quinn tomorrow were he unemployed.

As a matter of fact, although you rarely hear him mentioned, John Quinn is one of the most popular, most respected and most capable young executives in the National League. He is following in his dad's footsteps.

It is hoped by all those who know Bob Quinn that Maney, Rugo and Perini will stick to their guns at the financial end of the organization until such time as top-notch players are again available and baseball is back on a peace-time basis. If so, the Hub's National League faithful are destined, at long last, to have something to cheer about.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Auburn, which needs a top-flight coach to resume Southeastern Conference football next fall, is making eyes at Pete Cawthon, but Pete is waiting to see how the pro situation in Brooklyn shapes up . . . A few years ago, Tony Annoreno, who'll get a trial with the White Sox this spring, fanned Hack Wilson three times in an exhibition game. But Tony's folks wouldn't let him turn pro then at the tender age of 15 . . . Contributions to the bowlers' victory legion hit the $100,000 mark Jan. 19 when the Portland, Ore., check for $588 reached headquarters.

* * *

Two Honolulu boys, both star swimmers, will meet for the first time tonight, 4,400 miles from home in the swimming pool of Lawrence College at Appleton, Wis. Bill Smith, former Ohio State record-smasher, is listed to swim for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, against Robert Pringle, a Navy trainee at Lawrence . . . And just for the records, Virginia and North Carolina boxing teams clash for the 20th year tonight in what Virginians believe to be the oldest continuous college ring rivalry.

* * *

Aviation Cadet James V. O'Connor, former Columbia U. sprinter, claims he can't get enough speed out of his BT-13 trainer plane at the Bainbridge, Ga., Army Air Field. If he could improve his running time as much as his flying time will step up after he goes on from basic training, Jim could soon spot a Jesse Owens 10 yards in a hundred.

Eddie Shore Sends Short-Handed Pics Two Replacements

Eddie Shore, once the most popular hockey figure in these parts, has come to the rescue of the short-handed Olympics. The boss of the Buffalo club last night promised Hago Harrington two players, one of which is center Vernon Jones, who has been playing with Pittsburgh on loan from Buffalo.

Shore did not say who the second man would be, but told Harrington that two men would climb aboard a train today and head for Boston. Harrington could not say early today whether or not the newcomers would arrive in time for tonight's game with the Brooklyn Crescents at the Garden, but was confident that they would be in uniform for tomorrow evening's contest with Philadelphia Falcons. Harrington lost Joe Schmidt for the week end when the first line left wing injured a knee in practice yesterday.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

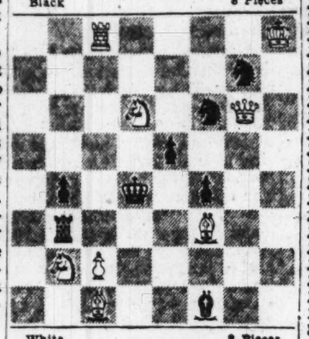
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

January 29, 1944

Problem No. 2641

By B. G. Laws

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

2R4K/6kt1/3Kt1ktQ1/4n3/1p1k1p2/1r3B2/-1KtP5/2B2b2

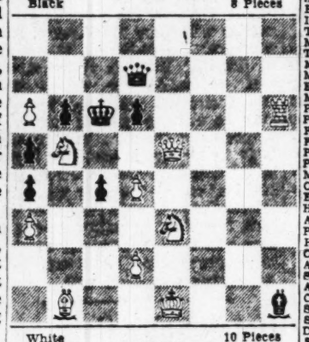
White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, Design and Work, 1879).

Problem No. 2642

By B. G. Laws

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

8/3q4/Ppkp3R/pKt2Q3/p1pP4/P3Kt3/-3P4/1B2K2b

White to play and mate in three

(Half-Yearly Prize, American Chess Bulletin, 1915. The composer was problem editor of the British Chess Magazine from 1887 to 1931, wrote "The Chess Problem Textbook," "Two-Move Chess Problem," "Chess Problems and How to Solve Them," and "The Artistry of the Chess Problem"—all excellent, though now out of print.

Solutions to Problems

No. 2639. Kt-Kt4

No. 2640. 1. R-Kt3 KxKt
2. B-K6
1. ... PxKt
2. B-K3

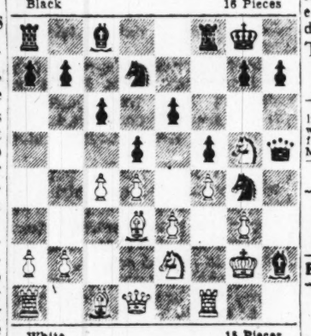
End-Game No. 683. White wins: 1 K-R6, B-K4; 2 K-Kt7, B-R7; 3 P-B4, PxP; 4 P-K5, BxP; 5 PxP, BxQch; 6 PxB, R-R; 7 KxR, K-Q2; 8 K-Kt8 and wins.

End-Game No. 684

The game which developed the diagrammed position below was played in Warsaw. Its winner was a member of the Polish team that played in the International Team Tournament which began just before the outbreak of war in 1939. Najdorf remained in Argentina, and recently established a new record for blindfold simultaneous play: 40 boards with two players consulting at each.

Here are the introductory moves: Glucksberg, White; Najdorf, Black: 1 P-Q4, P-KB4; 2 P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 3 Kt-QB3, P-K3; 4 Kt-B3, P-Q4; 5 P-K3, P-B3; 6 B-Q3, B-Q3; 7 Castles, Castles; 8 Kt-K2, QKt-Q2; 9 Kt-Kt5, BxPch; 10 K-R, Kt-Kt5; 11 P-B4, Q-K; 12 P-KKt3, Q-R4; 13 K-Kt2.

Black 16 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

Black to play and win

Problem Awards Continued

Fourth Prize. Nos. 2309 and 2616, both by E. M. Hassberg, receive fourth prize exaequo. These two works, while lacking the free construction of No. 2639, even surpass that position in originality. No. 2616 presents the Allen theme in brilliant fashion, with a clever give-and-take key, while No. 2309 combines a wealth of pins and unpins with a flight-giving key in dazzling display. The main play, 1 . . . QxKt, shows the Hassberg Maneuver, in combination with the Monitor theme after 1 . . . KxKt. These are renderings of the utmost importance for the student of pin-cushion effects. (Comments by Alain White.) Here are the positions in Forsyth Notation:

No. 2309. Black 13: White 13. 1kt2r3/-KP3QPp/2pp2p1/R1Kbk3/2PKt4/2Ppq1P1/-4RBkt1/4r1bB.

No. 2616. Black 8: White 10 8/B1pPK2B/-p3Q3.2P1Kt3.Rb1kkt2R/Ktip5/4r1b1/8.

(The Forsyth notation indicates the position of pieces by small and large letters for black and white, respectively, with numbers representing consecutive vacant squares and oblique separating ranks. For example, refer to Problem No. 2641, above. 2R4K gives the position of pieces on Black's first rank, starting at the upper left-hand corner: two vacant squares, White Rook, four vacant squares, White King. The next rank follows: six vacant squares, Black Knight, 1 vacant square, designated by 6kt1/.)

Manhattan Championship

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, resulted in a tie for first honors, Robert Willman and Arnold Denker each scoring 8-1. A playoff is now in progress.

Below is Denker's hard-fought win from A. S. Pinkus.

English Opening

Denker White	Pinkus Black	Denker White	Pinkus Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	29 B-Q5	R-Kt
2 Kt-QB3	P-K4	30 BxBch	QxB
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	31 RxR	RxR
4 P-K4	P-Q3	32 R-B2	Q-Kt3
5 P-KR3	Kt-Q5	33 Q-Kt3	RxR
6 KtxKt	PxKt	34 KxR	P-Q4
7 Kt-Kt5	P-QB4	35 Q-B3	PxP
8 P-Q3	P-QR3	36 Q-R8	Q-Q3
9 Kt-R3	B-K2	37 QPxP	R-B2
10 B-K2	Castles	38 Kt-K	B-B2
11 Castles	Kt-K	39 Kt-Q3	Kt-K3
12 P-B4	P-B4	40 Q-R8	Kt-B
13 Kt-B2	P-QKt4	41 P-R4	Q-K2
14 P-QKt3	P-Kt5	42 P-KR5	R-Q3
15 Kt-K	Kt-Kt3	43 Kt-K	K-K3
16 P-KKt4	R-R2	44 Kt-B3	K-Q2
17 B-B3	B-K3	45 P-Kt6	PxP
18 Q-K2	K-R	46 P-R6	Kt-R2
19 B-Q2	Q-B	47 Q-KKt8	Kt-B3
20 Kt-Kt2	B-Q	48 QxP	Kt-Kt5ch
21 P-QR4	P-Kt3	49 K-Kt3	Kt-B7
22 KPxP	PxP	50 QxKt	Q-K5
23 P-Kt5	R-K	51 Q-Kt7ch	K-B3
24 Q-B2	B-KB2	52 Q-QR7	Q-Q6
25 QR-K	QR-K2	53 QxRPch	K-B2
26 Q-R4	K-Kt	54 Q-R7ch	K-B3
27 Q-R6	R-Kt	55 P-R5	QxKtP
28 Q-R4	Q-Q2	56 P-R6	Resigns

College Championship

Instead of the usual team championship, this year the Intercollegiate Chess League offered an individual championship, played in New York during the Christmas holidays. The winner was Sol Rubinow, C. C. N. Y. '44, who won all seven of his games.

The game below shows how R. Hays of Columbia got into trouble.

King's Bishop Opening

Rubinow White	Hays Black	Rubinow White	Hays Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 Kt-Kt5	Q-B3
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	7 BxPch	K-Q
3 Kt-KB3	KtxKP	8 Kt-K6ch	K-K2
4 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	9 B-KKt5	Resigns
5 QPxKt	Kt-B3(a)		

(a) Somewhat better appears 5 . . . P-KB3. And if 6 KtxP, Q-Kt3!

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	22	3	6	50	140	67
Toronto	16	15	3	35	149	128
Detroit	14	11	5	33	122	110
Boston	13	15	4	30	149	163
Chicago	13	16	1	27	114	126
New York	6	24	1	13	107	187

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6786

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice. Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4920.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.—We Waken War Workers in the Buffalo area; rates 50 cents weekly. Reveille Service, PA. 6929.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LESSONS in speech and dramatics. Curry method. Children and young people. AGNES JONES, 26 Evansway, Boston. Highlands 4642.

TRUNKS

SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS
472 Boylston St., Boston KEN. 1750

WANTED

ARMY wife, daughter 2 years, desires to share an apt. or home with lady in similar circumstances; suburbs, commuting distance N. Y. C. (GI 3-8226-J). Write Box D-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without compressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. GILL'S
6001 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

WEARING APPAREL

UNUSUAL PRIVATE SALE
Gorgeous Parisian spangle, net, jet, feather, theatrical dancing gowns and evening gowns, fur coats, capes, new and slightly used, sizes 12-16; hats, etc. Rhinestone-studded evening gloves, 6½-7. A wonderful opportunity. Write Box M-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

ORLANDO

The GREETING SHOP
142 N. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando's Outstanding Gift and Card Shop
Gifts of rare beauty thoughtfully chosen.

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
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CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
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Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

The Glidden Paint Store
Time Tested Paints and Spred
Artists Supplies
Linoleum — Broadfelt
Airplane and Ship Models
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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DAIRY PRODUCTS *for Every Meal*
—Pasteurized—
DATSON DAIRIES, Inc.
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SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

TAMPA

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Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Delicious Food. Harmonious Surroundings

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	A	L	L	A	D	S								
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FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
No Job Too Large or Too Small
Each and Every One Is Appreciated
DIAL 3-5191

DURHAM

DuVal Hackett FLORIST
117 N. Mangum St., Phone L-965

A Complete Service for Beauty
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
F3421-F3351 208 N. Corcoran Street
opposite Washington Duke Hotel

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

DAISY A. HOLMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.
ART OF SINGING
Pupils coached for Radio, Concert Performances and Church Soloists
Studio—91, Moncrieff, Beres Rd., Durban, Natal
Phone 27022

Union S. Africa

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WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25280

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 Germiston
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily.

JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1893)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0911

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs., 70, Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: Doug. Watson)
Panel Beaters, Spray Painters, Upholsterers, Motor Smash Specialists, Door Glasses and Wind Screens Fitted, Radiator Specialists.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
373, Longmarket Street

Co-operative Society Ltd.
138, Church Street Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown, Mayor's Walk and Howick.
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods At the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235—3 LINES

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer
Drainage Contractor and HOT WATER FITTER
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

AUCTIONEERS and ESTATE AGENTS
FRANKLIN & TAYLOR
THE FARMER BUILDING
TIMBER STREET

PRETORIA

PRETORIA FLORISTS (PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB FLORIST
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare Flowers in Season
Phone 2-2844

TSCHACHER'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
Trysa Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria
Outstanding Service Is Our Secret of Turning Customers Into Lasting Clients
Telephone 2-7803

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville, Gladesville, Brighton-le-Sands, and Newtown
Phone: UW 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6263

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE PARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newtown, Parramatta and Burwood

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Real Old Fashioned
BOSTON BAKED BEANS
It's just the goodness and the fine full flavor of our famous Boston Baked Beans that has caused a demand which necessitates our serving them every day in the week, all hours of the day. With dainty rolls and butter, only 20c.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MINERVA CAFE
FAMOUS STEAK DINNERS
Pleasant music, delicious food. Advertised for 30 years in this newspaper.
214 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
New buffet luncheons served in the Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street COM 5370

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CHINA INN

FINE FOOD
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor. opp. Longwood Ave.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

4th WAR LOAN
The Highland Hotel
"Every Meal a Pleasant Memory"
Delightful Private Dining Rooms for Small Parties
Music by Musak
Newly Decorated America Room for a Banquet up to 125 persons. Large Air-Conditioned Roman Room for Larger Meetings and Parties.
Before making final arrangements for your Banquet, Inspect our Facilities, Services and Prices.
Dining Rooms Open from 6 A. M. to Midnight
Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
147 W 43rd ST
152 W 44th ST
AT TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

When You Go Out For Dinner . . .
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

DES MOINES, IOWA

Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
8 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliff (FM 5351)

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

The Fashion Shop
E. A. and M. BINNIE
LADIES' FROCKS, COSTUMES, COATS, BLOUSES, BEACH-WEAR
382 OXFORD ST., BONDI JUNCTION
FW 3971 (Opp. Joe Gardiners)

SYDNEY—Chatswood
Jeannette
(THE MISSES PRIMROSE)
FOR FLOWERS
452 VICTORIA AVE. CHATSWOOD
Phone JA 3428 AFTER HOURS JA 1878

A. J. BENJAMIN PTY. LTD.
Modern Department Store
Chatswood
PHONE JA 2801
37 Years of Honest Trading

S. F. LEAN
CHOICE POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
471 Victoria Ave., Chatswood
TEL. JA 5163

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight Sundays till 9:30
203 COLLINS ST., C 1
Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969—F 5541

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED
336 Flinders Lane

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG BALLARAT OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
Claysknit Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
553 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
317 Dean Street, Albury, N.S.W.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
estab. 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

LOTTIE MARTIN
(WILMAR)
EXPERT CORSETIER
Fitting for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
294 Little Collins St. Phone Cent. 5218
Opposite AUSTRALIA ARCADE

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

V. Boldner
Watchmaker • Jeweller
McEwan House MU 3671
343 Lt. Collins Street LF 2933
CRYSTALWARE ELECTROPLATE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
Phone F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

The CAFE with the Quiet Atmosphere!
French Coffee Inn
19 Equitable Place
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
49 SMITH STREET, PHONE J1354
FITZROY

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. I.
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones Cent. 6168-4-5 3 Lines

MELBOURNE-Camberwell
CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie
Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S Corsets
LINGERIE HOSIERY
133 Glenferrie Road HAW. 4682

MELBOURNE
South Yarra
MELBOURNE, South Yarra
Phone Windsor 661
TERRY'S
LUNCHEON DINNER
133 DOMAIN ROAD
Rose S. Taylor Corner Millswyn Street

New Zealand

AUCKLAND
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-036, 40-282

Acceptable Gifts
A dainty, hand-made Handkerchief with fine crochet edge, in color or white, is the ideal gift for all occasions.
From 2/- upwards
Mrs. Steele-Boyce, Surfdale
or Phone 80334 Auckland

GORDON CLARKE
Seedsman Florist
Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
Queen Street Opp. Smith & Caughey
PHONES 40-334, 35-128

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI" CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri" Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling Repairs Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-025 Herald Bldg. 151 Queen St.
Auckland

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

CHRISTCHURCH
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch
36-171
22-495

WELLINGTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 3-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Sea Saboteur

Battling the Barnacle

Shipping experts tell us that we are gradually gaining the upper hand in the centuries-old struggle to combat the most persistent of seagoing saboteurs, the barnacle. In the past, accumulations of barnacles on ships' hulls have cost their owners millions of dollars in overhauling jobs, in slowing the speed of vessels and reducing their maneuverability, and in general increasing operating costs.

American shipbuilders give credit for the successful fight against barnacles to the use of modern paints containing mercury. They discourage and almost completely eliminate the growth of these marine parasites.

"A year's growth of barnacles on a 10,000 deadweight ton ship may average 30 tons," declares the Shipbuilders' Council of America, "especially if the vessel has been operating in tropical waters. On such a ship, cleaners go to work as soon as the vessel reaches dry-dock, hosing the hull with fresh water and then scraping it.

"Another hosing and scrubbing with ordinary brooms prepares the hull for painting. Modern ship repair yards require about eight hours to complete the job. However, recent experiments with sandblasting equipment seem to indicate a shortening of that time in the future."

We have come a long way in a few years in combating the barnacle and removing accumulated growths from seagoing vessels, compared with old ideas and methods.

In Lighter Vein

No Matinee

"Don't you have any large rugs that unroll?" asked the woman with a little boy hanging to her hand.

"We don't display them that way any more," replied the salesman. "They are all in that pile."

"Oh," sighed the disappointed mother. "I promised Edwin he could watch you unroll some rugs this afternoon."

These Days

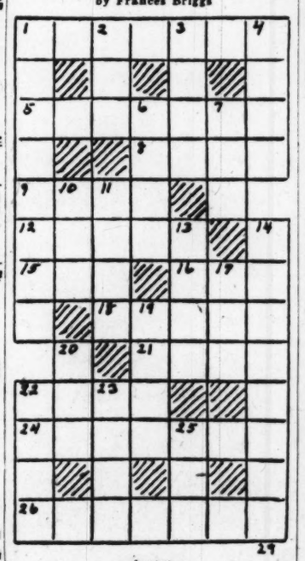
"What lovely salmon!"

"That's not salmon; that's cod blushing at the price they're asking for it."—Exchange.

Seizing a business opportunity

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What are simple songs?
5—Which is smallest of five Great Lakes of North America?
8—What is the period before Easter called?
9—What is the opposite of "spring" tide?
12—Persons of what nationality speak with a brogue?
14—What is a diminutive of Edgar?
16—How might a poet write "often"?
18—If you ate a McIntosh, it would be what?
21—Who was father of Cordelia, Regan, and Goneril?
23—What is the singing voice of Orpheus in Gluck's opera?
24—What operatic tenor was born in Verona, Italy, in 1906?
26—A young tree is what?

Down

1—What poet was born at Camberwell, a suburb of London, in 1812?
2—Fortune.
3—What is a river of Yorkshire, England, which flows to Ouse?
4—What person would wear a sporran?
6—Mont Pourri is in what chain of mountains?
7—Tavern.
10—Before.
11—What Verdi opera was first performed at Cairo?
13—What is subject of a well-known painting by Watts?
14—What term is applied to the currency of Great Britain?
17—Jacksonville is largest city in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
19—A conspiracy is what?
20—What is highest note of the gamut?
22—What is first name of Stagg, famous football coach?
23—A pitfall is what?
25—What is a river of Central Asia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Juvenile Section of the Monitor Camera Club

Top left: "Loud and Lusty," by John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles. Top right: "Victory Symbol," by Vincent B. Easterbrooks, Swampscott, Mass. Lower left: "Sleepy Head," by June de Bella, San Jose, Calif. Lower right: "Carefree Twins," from Mrs. W. R. Mershon, Milwaukee, Wis.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice.
—Ps: 65:8

Flame Resisting

Chlorinated paraffin, a flame-resisting plasticizer, is one of the principal constituents of a compound used to flameproof and waterproof army tents and other fabrics.

Leaf Picker-Upper

Greenville, Miss., little Delta city of tree-lined streets, has solved a problem that vexes every community when leaves fall.

It's got a brand new, home-made leaf picker-upper.

Mayor Milton C. Smith, former woodworking plants operator, figured that leaves could be handled with a "blower" like those used in moving sawdust or cotton, and designed the leaf picker-upper.

From odd parts and at a cost of $50 a "blower" was constructed, attached to the transmission of a tractor at one end and a leaf container installed on an old automobile trailer at the other.

When the contraption is set in motion, leaves are picked up, gulped through a suction fan and into the trailer.

Mayor Smith has suggested that the leaves be converted into leaf mold for victory gardens and flower beds.—A. P.

Today's Quotation

There is a choice in books as in friends, and the mind sinks or rises to the level of its habitual society.—LOWELL

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Gardenia and . . .

(Condensed from a story in the Boeing News)

Seattle

A gardenia and a gift of $231 for a girl they never saw! In such fashion did workers in the 700 and 900 shops observe Christmas.

A chance remark that sparked and spread through these shops started it, something like this . . .

Because it was Dec. 24, a tool liaison man popped into the office of an assistant women's supervisor about noon with a "Merry Christmas."

"Merry Christmas!" came the good-natured answer. "It's good to see you so happy. I wish Christmas were going to mean that much to a young woman who came to work yesterday."

"What's the trouble?" he asked.

"Her husband . . . last Saturday," the supervisor answered. "She is just 19 and left with two youngsters, one and two years old. On top of making a living for them, she has thousands of dollars in hospital bills to pay."

The young man went on, but he couldn't forget the story. He mentioned it to several friends.

Throughout the neighboring shops the story spread. From noon until the 4 o'clock shift change, money accumulated. In some cases, upon hearing about the situation, men literally emptied their pockets.

A phone call came through from a supervisor in a shop nearby, "Do you suppose she'd like a gardenia?"

Someone managed to get the money changed to new $10 and $20 bills. Someone else placed the bills loosely in the corsage box with the white gardenia on top. Then the workers arranged for the girl to receive their gift in the privacy of the supervisor's office just before she went off shift.

But the story goes on. . . . One of the worker's wives, a former store buyer, helped the girl shop. Day care was arranged for the children. Housing was found and furniture provided.

And the people who gave still do not know for whom they gave. They knew there was a need and they had "room" to give.

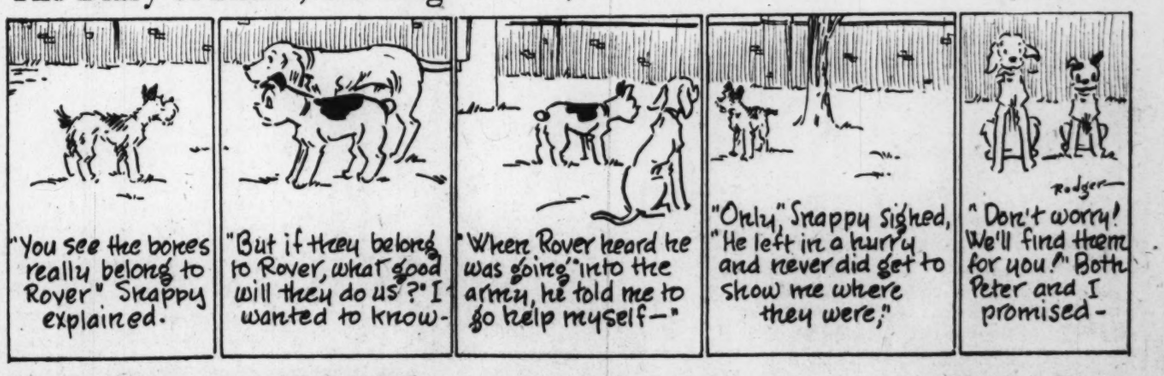
Brevities

The merchant marine is launching so many new ships that it is difficult to find names for all of them, unless, of course, they go into the general literature commonly associated with movie theaters, Pullman cars and summer cottages.—Kansas City Star.

NEWS ITEM— FACIAL AND CLEANSING TISSUES ARE ON THE HARDEST-TO-BUY LIST
AND A BOX OF FACIAL TISSUES
A BOX? WHY DEARIE, THEY'RE SO SCARCE WE'RE SELLING ONLY ONE SHEET TO A CUSTOMER
TOILETRIES
WHAT CAN I DO? MARSDEN SAYS HE'S GOING TO HOLD THAT SNEEZE UNTIL I FIND A TISSUE
SINCE THE SHORTAGE WALTER WASHES OUT HIS TISSUES EVERY NIGHT
AHA! A COLLECTOR'S ITEM!
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Perfect Incentive*

By RODGERS


"You see the bones really belong to Rover" Snappy explained.
"But if they belong to Rover, what good will they do us?" I wanted to know-
When Rover heard he was going into the army, he told me to go help myself—"
"Only," Snappy sighed, "He left in a hurry and never did get to show me where they were;"
"Don't worry! We'll find them for you!" Both Peter and I promised-

The Adventures of Waddles—*California, Here I Come!*

By THE HAGERS

The Chief grew very meek and grave. "I promise, Captain, to behave."
"I have a seaplane, Captain Bill, Which must be flown back to Drakeville."
So if the Chief, here, abdicates I'll let him fly it to the States."
Chief clapped his wings and shouted, "Good! Then I can visit Hollywood!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Grand Drama

President Roosevelt took little special notice of the third anniversary of his third-term inauguration last week. However, the event does occasion the observation that a year hence there will be another inauguration, and that if the prophecy Mr. Roosevelt made in closing his last campaign in Cleveland, Nov. 4, 1940, is fulfilled there will be "another President."

It is also interesting to recall that it was just a year ago that the words Unconditional Surrender burst upon a startled world from Casablanca. Viewing the unfolding scene from the elevation of these anniversaries we can see that the issues of the election, no less than the objective of Casablanca, are scheduled for denouement in the months before another inauguration day.

Who is to wonder if the atmosphere of the global theater is heavy with expectancy? Is not the spotlight fusing to illuminate a new historical epoch?

Through the centuries, mankind has been attaining greater freedoms, a sharper and practical application of man's fundamental right to self-government under God. Reactive agents have now attacked these improved concepts with blighting acids. The resulting chemicalization is presently nearing its ultimate fury. Soon we shall emerge upon less tempestuous days. The troops that so lately went abroad will return, not as in olden days as conquerors or exploiters, but as liberators.

In the moment of victory, or in moments such as these when eventual victory is almost taken for granted, it is essential to understand that shooting is but one phase of war.

This war has roots in ancient ethnological divisions and hatreds, in old and new economic oppressions and evil ambitions. It erupted in a physical violence that may be spent, but whose causes will not be completely eradicated in the war. A timeless work in mastering aggressive thought remains.

Many Americans failed to face this two decades ago. They offered that genial way of living, that cherished bundle of rights and manners conveniently labeled "democracy" to the world, and the world, so it seemed, spurned it. The world, Americans said, was not ready for democracy.

Many Americans continue to feel that way. Yet today there are evidences of a deeply acting popular ferment in Europe, a revolution that will cast aside men and systems that obstruct rule by the people. This is the nub of a situation that Americans must understand if they are not to find themselves, against the dictates of their own hearts, supporting the wave of the past.

The historical panorama is so huge, so filled with promise, that the roles individuals will play in the drama seem relatively inconsequential. No matter who resides in the White House in the postwar years, he will go no further, usefully, than the people will follow.

The campaign, soon beginning, may not itself greatly alter the course of history, but we can be grateful it affords an opportunity for employing the modern arts of education and appeal in translating to human comprehension the issues and prospects of the day.

The roar of cannon and the march of armies will punctuate in resounding fashion the speeches from the hustings on foreign and domestic affairs. Seldom in human history has such world-shaking thunder and fire heralded the rising of the curtain on a new act and the entrance on the global stage of new protagonists freshly come to consciousness of the power and responsibility of their roles in the world drama.

Leningrad

Allies of the Soviet Union will share in the rejoicing over the lifting of the siege of Leningrad. They have watched the tide of Russian military fortunes with that concern which recognized their own interests as vitally affected. The ability of Nazi armies to push far into Russian territory soon after Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union spread consternation among all those who had dedicated themselves to opposing his tyranny. The closing of an iron ring around Leningrad was bad news even in capitals which had avoided direct participation in the war against Nazism.

For two and a half years—how terrible, how heroic, let the Russian historians, poets, artists, and musicians now record for the ages—Leningrad stood like a great, grim, steadfast rock in a hostile sea, and the city's rock-like defiance of savage elements around it inspired mankind to remeasure its faith in itself. Words that Pushkin addressed to heroes in Siberia in another dark age may have often passed among those who would not surrender their city or their hope:

> The heavy hanging chains will fall, . . .
> And Freedom greet you in the light,
> And brothers give you back the sword.

Air Training Safety

Hitherto confidential figures just released by the United States Army Air Forces training command are an impressive background for the record which American airmen have been piling up. The training since 1939 of 100,799 pilots, 20,086 bombardiers, 18,805 navigators, 107,218 aerial flexible gunners, and 555,891 ground and air combat crew technicians gives the United States at least numerical title to "the world's greatest air force."

This expansion has been accomplished without increase in the percentage of accidents. For the year ending June, 1943, the rate was lower than the average for the 10 peacetime years of 1931-40, although more than three times the number of miles were flown than in the entire preceding 20-year period. General Arnold has stated that accident problems are constantly being reviewed and corrective measures taken. These include improved instructional methods, better weather forecasting facilities field-control layouts, and a Pilots Advisory Service to help safeguard inexperienced men on cross-country flights.

Such a record of care for the safety of trainees should bring comforting assurance to those who share the understandable concern expressed by an air cadet's mother in a letter on this page today. There can be no lack of agreement on her assertion that the cadets are entitled to the best protection possible, and there must be no slackening of efforts in that direction.

Beachheads

Good news is coming in from the Nettuno-Anzio beachhead. British and American units of General Clark's Fifth Army have turned back the first Nazi counter-attacks, knocking down 28 planes, breaking up a tank attack and taking scores of prisoners. Heavier German attacks are expected but the Allies have now had a week to dig in and to land equipment. Effective resistance to determined air assaults is particularly encouraging.

The success at Nettuno, and particularly the brilliant tactics — widely credited to General Alexander—which feinted the Germans out of position and permitted the Allies to walk ashore almost unmolested, has been giving some people ideas about the cross-Channel invasion. It has shown that holes may be found in the "walls" of Hitler's "Fortress Europe." While conditions on the Channel Coast are probably very different from Italy, the value of careful planning and surprise are likely to be no less great.

There are other beachheads where good staff work will pay equal dividends and where it appears to be neglected. We are thinking, of course, of the toeholds the United Nations must win in the conquest of peace. Generalized statements such as the Connally resolution or the Declarations of Washington, Moscow and Teheran are no more than a broad outlining of the peace campaign's objectives.

Politically the Allies are lagging in their planning. The failures to work out solutions of the Polish question, to reach a better understanding with the French to free Allied policy from the burden of the Badoglio regime in Italy, and the fact that leadership in planning for an over-all security system is left to nonofficial individuals and groups—all this points to the need for better staff work to win the beachheads of peace.

Despite the word's original meaning, "clothed in white," we have some reservations as to the purity of motive of certain who call themselves candidates.

If you'd win the Village Queen,
Try a new stunt Feb. 14;
If you'd make her "Baby Mine,"
Give a War Bond valentine.

The $64 question, of course, is the one at the end of the income-tax return about whether you'll take the cash and let the credit go.

One Question It Should Raise

"You Cannot Budget for Freedom"

By Field Marshal Sir John Dill

In an address in Detroit

At the Allied meetings in Teheran, I had the thrill of meeting Marshal Stalin for the first time. One is impressed not only by the man but by what that remarkable man has done in welding Russia together and organizing and inspiring it to phenomenal efforts.

Some years ago—in 1935 or 1936—I had the privilege of seeing at the Russian Embassy in London a movie of the Russian Army in training. No movie ever made a greater impression upon me. In it I saw airborne troops being used on a scale of which none of us had dreamed before. I saw all the arms, infantry, tanks, guns, and even masses of cavalry, being employed in unison, but it was the airborne troops which impressed me most. No, I am not sure that that is correct. It was perhaps the youthful enthusiasm of the whole thing which was most impressive. A reborn nation on the move.

And so, when in June, 1941, the Germans made their wholly unprovoked attack upon Russia, I felt that Germany had not only committed a great crime but also a first-class military blunder. Nevertheless, in those months of 1941 and 1942, the Russians suffered terribly, and had not Marshal Stalin built well and strongly, Russia might not have survived.

* * *

One thing I can tell you—and I do so with all seriousness and all emphasis—that everyone engaged in war production, in Detroit, in the United States, in Russia, in the whole of the British Empire—helped to make those meetings [at Cairo and Teheran] possible.

Detroit, so to speak, sat in with us at Cairo and Teheran. If Detroit could not share our secrets, Detroit helped make them.

You perhaps know something of our own production record in Great Britain. We are not ashamed of it. We have had many great difficulties with which to contend.

But, despite all our efforts, which will in no way be relaxed, had it not been for the tremendous aid given by the United States and especially by this great city, the battle of El Alamein might not have been won—might even not have been fought!

I remember very well, when the first consignment of what we call Sherman tanks were being sent to North Africa, how strenuous were the efforts of my friend General Somervell to get them off quickly and complete in every detail. . . .

* * *

Those were critical days at the time of the battle of El Alamein. It is hard to believe that they were only 16 months ago. It was a time when our Russian allies were being hard pressed at Stalingrad.

Our efforts in North Africa were certainly diverting some weight off them: if that extra bit of German weight had been available on their Eastern Front, might not it have tipped the scales in that epic battle—despite all the valor of the Russians?

The Combined Chiefs of Staff are the Board of Directors of Allied Victory, Incorporated, whose great business is war on a global scale. Like any other successful business, the Board has too many important decisions to make to have the room or the time for "yes-men." Unless every problem is freely and frankly discussed, with all relevant points of view heard, how can the correct solution be found? . . .

Nor in the years to come do I believe that in our international relations we can with safety abandon co-operation for cut-throat competition. In honest and frank friendship we can march forward in confidence to a future in which our peoples will know a happiness and a security more complete than the past has ever shown. . . .

If I may borrow analogies from the production field to describe the present state of the war, I would say that progress on the German contract is satisfactory but that some overtime and extra effort will be necessary if the contract is to be completed on a reasonable schedule.

In the case of the other enemy, I would say that we are "all tooled up" to handle the Japanese contract and that the "pilot plants" are operating most encouragingly. And it will not be long before we are in full-scale production on this contract as well. . . .

The abominable attack on Pearl Harbor was as great a blow to us as it was to you. We were in no position at that time to defend all that was precious to us in the Far East—and our losses were terrible. No, even if our affection for you were a thousand times less than it is, we should still have to go on fighting with all our strength to restore what has been ravaged by the savages whom we once befriended.

And please do not think that we in Great Britain are just fighting to restore our Empire. The fact, of course, is that the Empire—so called—is not ours to restore. The great self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations, while they owe allegiance to one Crown, are entirely free and independent—with their governments rests the responsibility for war and peace and for all else. As to the Colonies, it has long been the policy of Great Britain to prepare the peoples of those Colonies for self-government.

No, we believe that like you we are fighting for freedom. We have put our all into this war. You cannot budget for freedom—for freedom is beyond price.

Our Readers Say—

"Peace We Refuse to Earn"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some weeks ago a Presidential candidate said, "I am for co-operation . . . without commitments."

This is from a magazine article I have just read, ". . . there just is not going to be any . . . international police force able . . . to preserve peace. . . ."

O God, must we be blind?
Or, is it politics that makes men say such things?
Much better it be blindness.
For, if they realize the full import of such words—
Know they condone this war and
Calling it necessity, lay way for wars tomorrow,—
And still dare so to speak,
Then we should rise in wrath, not sorrow,
That they betray us in our agony of search
For some way not yet found to bring us peace.

Dear God, show us that way.
Prevent our stupid following of old methods.
They have been tried too long.
If we recall, now, what You have told us:
"You are your brother's keeper," but yet
Denying it, withhold the force that, used, would make it real,
And still cry out for peace,
Can You but doubt our honesty, our zeal,
As we betray ourselves and You, again,
Begging for that which we refuse to earn?

N. JADWIN BALLANTYNE

Westover Field, Mass.

Safety of Air Cadets

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Army Air Corps Cadets have the right to be protected while en route to, and from, and in their various branches of training.

The number of tragic accidents which has befallen the aviation cadet while in training in this country has become an object of common gossip and grave concern, and is detrimental to the enthusiasm for and popularity of this branch of the service.

The parents of patriotic American boys are glad to have them serve their country and carry on the war effort—but we feel that too many lives are being lost unnecessarily. These cadets are entitled to the best and highest protection possible during their period of service.

Who is in charge of the Army Air Corps training? Let them come to the front and do their duty by correcting these glaring faults.

AN AIR CADET'S MOTHER

Minneapolis, Minn.

See Editorial: "The Air Training Program."

A Political Trend Against the Tide?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

If the observer should see a harborful of driftwood moving out with the tide while a solitary piece of lumber moved conspicuously inshore against the current, it would arouse curiosity. Much the same emotions are aroused in this political writer by the recent election successes in Canada of the socialistic "C. C. F." or Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. It seems to be running counter to all the prevalent conservative political trends in North America.

M. J. Coldwell, parliamentary leader of C. C. F., gave a recent talk here in Washington at which he expounded his views. Mr. Coldwell believes there will be a national election in Canada this summer, prior to the Fall election in the United States, and other Canadian politicians seem to feel it likely. Mr. Coldwell is a calm but forceful sort of speaker, with a faint touch of the educator about him, having formerly led the Canadian School Teachers' Federation. He is short and square-shouldered and makes what I should call a pleasing impression as an individual, whatever one thinks of his views. He is conspicuously not the ranting type of demagogue but reminds me more of what I recollect of Woodrow Wilson, though he seems somewhat warmer than that frosty intellectual. Mr. Coldwell was born in the British Isles but has a Canadian-American accent.

It was with frank curiosity that most of the political-minded Washington audience listened to Mr. Coldwell, and tried to sum him up and his party. The latter came into existence about 10 years ago and has made some successes in the Provinces. It is now big enough to be the official opposition in three Provincial legislatures including the largest, Ontario. It has a number of seats in the National legislature. It has performed the miracle of uniting considerable elements of farmers with trade unions, a feat which Washington thought impossible. According to Mr. Coldwell, it has had success in winning Canadian soldiers' support. He also cites a recent Gallup poll which he declares gave the C. C. F. a larger percentage of the popular following in Canada than any other party.

As a politician, Mr. Coldwell is professionally optimistic about the chances of a C. C. F. sweep in the forthcoming election. Such sweep would, of course, make him Prime Minister. Actually, Mr. Coldwell would probably settle for much less, and would be gratified if C. C. F. got enough seats to become the official opposition. Canadian correspondents here generally minimize the C. C. F.'s claims. Some of them believe it has already reached its high-water mark and will rapidly recede. But most of them admit they are surprised it has come as far as it has.

The Coldwell party has made little headway in French-speaking Quebec. In its early days, a ukase was handed down by the Quebec Roman Catholic hierarchy generally interpreted as putting C. C. F. out of bounds. More recently, a second pronouncement apparently puts the hierarchy in a neutral position. Mr. Coldwell says his party spurns Communist assistance, and has rejected all forms of co-operation.

Make no doubt about it, the C. C. F. is radical. Mr. Coldwell mildly calls for the nationalization of the seven or eight big Canadian banks and all "nation-wide monopolistic enterprises," including oil, packing plants, transportation, nickel and aluminum mines, chemicals. He would let private industries run distributive jobs but in general the economy would be geared to "supplying human needs and not making a profit." This is the party that is now the official opposition in three Provincial legislatures.

In international affairs, Mr. Coldwell wants "close co-operation" with the British Commonwealth. He opposes "imperialism," however, and looks with sympathy upon India. He desires "the closest relationship with the United States" and told his Washington audience he would have Canada join the Pan-American Union. He wants a new postwar association of nations, and would emphatically not be satisfied with "any organization which might be dominated by three or four Great Powers."

Pointing to the present Labor Governments in Australia and New Zealand, and the Labor Party in Britain, Mr. Coldwell finally insists that C. C. F. is not going contrary to the tide at all. On the contrary, the "British Commonwealth trend" today, he argues, is toward "greater social ownership and control."

"Giants in Those Days"

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Despite the illusions, the temptation to procrastinate, and the false sentimentality which tends to impede human progress, each succeeding generation seems to have outlived and discarded some of the hindering beliefs and traditions of its immediate predecessor. A short view backward might not, at the moment, reassure or convince a too critical observer. Just now, if history were to be written, it might be made to appear that civilization, as a commodity, has been marked down on the world market, and that its full enjoyment has been temporarily discouraged.

The pessimists have enjoyed a sort of seventh-inning holiday. The scoreboard, up to the present, or until recent months, has indicated a close finish of the game in which the champions of civilization are arrayed against their traditional foes, the remnant of that league representative of the era in which the destiny of the people was in great measure determined by supermen. "There were giants in those days." So tradition has it; so profane history sought once to teach.

It is a lingering and not wholly dissipated belief in the survival of this human concept of inspired, or inspirational leadership, which clouds our perplexed vision and causes sound judgment and firm decision to sometimes falter when right judgment and courageous action should prevail.

In a democracy, as in nations autonomously governed, where the responsibility of choice as to controlling policies rests with and in the people, there should exist no superstitious belief, imposed, engendered, or inherited, of the invincibility or indispensability of any individual or group of individuals, whatever political party, bloc, or faction, or of whatever tenure of office or position of trust.

Those led too long by a guiding hand, in whatever direction and toward whatever goal, alluring or otherwise, sooner or later are bound to discover that their sense of direction has been lost, as well as their once unfailing ability to go forward unaided and along whatever course they might choose.

Ancient history emphasizes the perils and pitfalls of such enforced or willing subservience to the guidance of oppressors. Modern history, written in the last quarter century, repeats, in slightly revised form, the lessons of ancient Rome and the dynasties of Czarist Russia. Germany, under the Kaisers and under Hitler, supplies the convincing object lesson so plainly written that it is strange that even those who run cannot read and understand.

The simple and comprehensible lesson is that when a people, as advanced and enlightened as the people of Germany at the time of Hitler's rise to power, become obsessed with the belief that any one individual or one faction, or party, or bloc, alone possesses the wisdom indispensable, and the strategy invincible, to guide, direct, and finally determine their destiny, they had definitely turned back upon the road to the wilderness of fantastic giants, whose bleaching bones whiten the wilderness of forlorn hope.

This supreme and terrible effort by which a still free people is endeavoring to readjust and stabilize civilization's balance was made necessary because of the failure of a people who had been bequeathed freedom after defeat to realize, or at least to accept, their responsibilities as defenders and guardians of freedom. The ballot box became an instrumentality adaptable to and employed for the uses of those in power who mesmerized the people into a belief in the need of perpetuating the incumbent regime. The people believed in the doctrine of invincibility and indispensability.

It is quite probable that the German people who still are able to think contemplatively of the events immediately preceding the overthrow of their popular government remember it as a sudden and calamitous transition. But the fact remains that the reversal of public thinking was gradual, rather than precipitous. Such yielding of something gained or earned is never spontaneous. There must first be implanted and nourished the belief of individual inadequacy or unfitness, and be resurrected the fallacious belief in the invincibility of fantastic giants.

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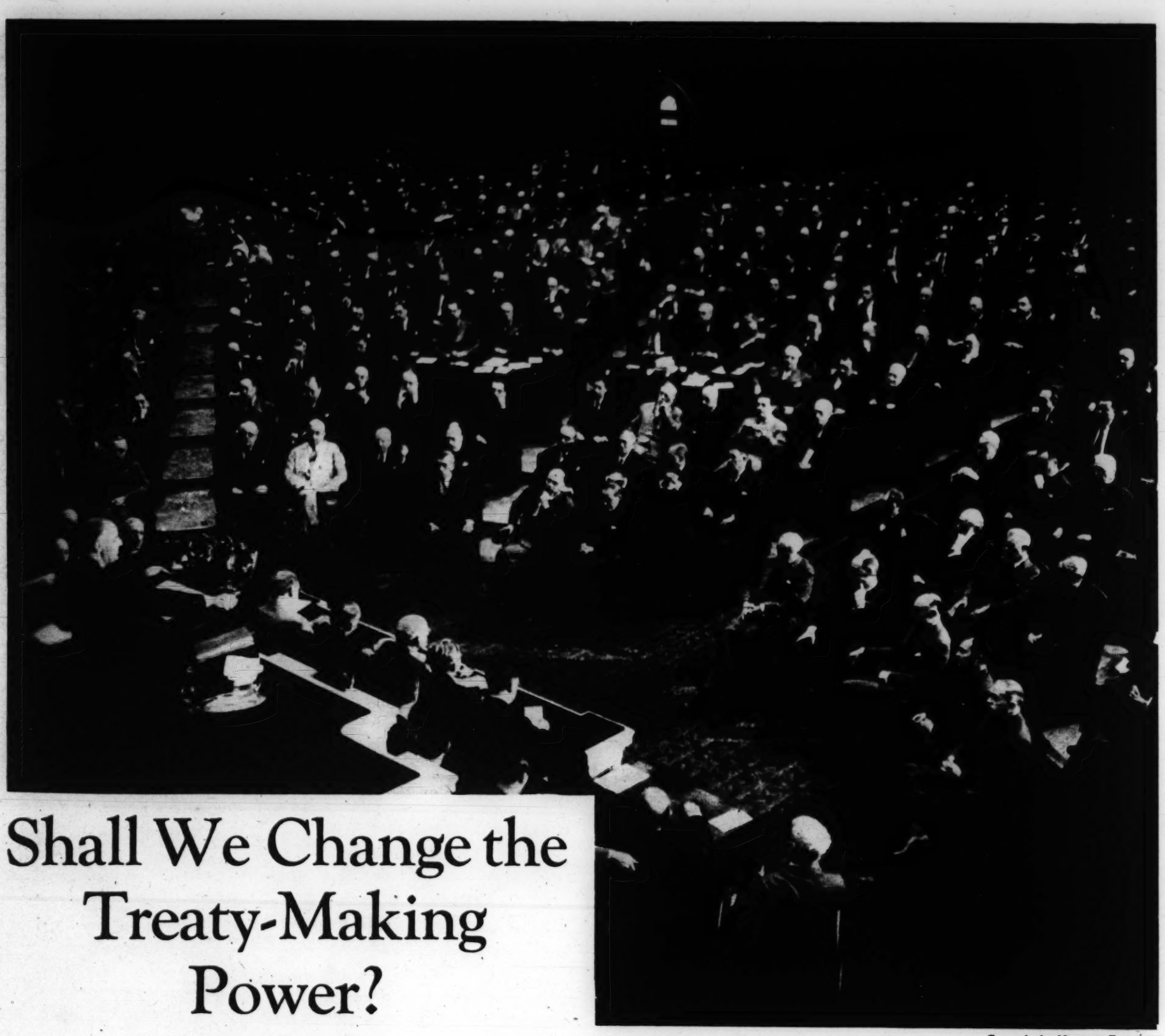
"A BALKAN MISS," Character Study by Harry Day, Is Symbolic of the Entire Race of Southeastern Europe Awaiting Their Freedom From Axis Bondage—Yugoslav Powder Keg. *Page 5*

Shall We Change the Treaty-Making Power? - - - *By Leo E. Bennett* - - - **Page Two**



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Shall We Change the Treaty-Making Power?

By Ira E. Bennett

A MOVEMENT to change the treaty-making power is on foot and gaining strength in the United States. It is proposed that the authority to make treaties be lodged in the President, by and with the consent of a majority in Congress, thus doing away with the power of a minority in the Senate to block action. Supporters of the movement for a change insist that fair play and democratic rights are outraged when 34 Senators, or even a fewer number, can frustrate the will of the great majority of the people, as expressed through the President and by majorities in Congress.

It is anticipated that a treaty of peace with Germany may be forthcoming within a couple of years, even if hostilities with Japan are still raging. Is the country to witness a political war between the President and the Senate while waging military war abroad? Is the Asiatic enemy to be encouraged by the sight of American discord over peace arrangements for Europe?

The argument in favor of Congressional approval of treaties is fortified by a study of the reasons why the framers of the Constitution excluded the House of Representatives from the treaty-making power and placed it in the hands of a Senate minority. Two important facts will be made clear, it is said, which are now little understood by the people. The first is that the method of making treaties is entirely different from that which the framers intended and which is contemplated by the Constitution. The second is that the two thirds rule for approval of treaties was set up as a safeguard against dangers that no longer exist. This rule is in itself a source of discord and dissatisfaction in that it runs counter to the fundamental democratic rule of the majority.

Why was the House excluded from participation in treaty-making?

* * *

The records of the constitutional convention furnish the answer to this question. The framers, many of them, had themselves originated, directed negotiations, and concluded treaties while they were in the Continental Congress. When they planned the new legislative authority they fully expected it to negotiate and make treaties. Having decided to create two bodies of Congress, they lodged authority over treaties in the smaller body, to be composed of experienced men serving long terms, and always acting in close counsel with the President. They were to be almost continuously in session, while treaties were under negotiation, so that they could share in framing instructions to the American plenipotentiaries. The President was to ask their advice at every step of negotiation.

This plan failed, almost from the beginning. President Washington quit a meeting with the Senate, declaring he would never personally consult it again. He negotiated the Jay treaty without consulting the Senate. Thereafter very few Presidents ever sought the advice of the Senate before perfecting treaties, and it is now an absurdity to suppose that the Senate could direct negotiations and write detailed instructions to plenipotentiaries.

The framers did not exclude the House of Representatives from the treaty-making power without expressing some qualms. They could not answer the argument of James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris when they contended that since treaties were laws, they should be made by the law-making power. The best argument, and the only effective one at the time as against the House, was that it was a numerous body and could not conveniently remain in continuous session to superintend treaty negotiations. That would be true today, if treaty negotiations were to be supervised by Congress; but it does not apply if Congress is merely to pass upon perfected treaties. No good reason can be advanced against House participation in treaty-making, it is now contended, in view of the established method of negotiation by the President alone.

* * *

As to the constitutional provision requiring the assent of two thirds of the Senators present for approval of treaties, it has been shown that the rule was adopted with full realization that it ran contrary to the spirit of the Constitution itself. It was adopted under stress, for the sake of forming a "more perfect Union." The small states refused to join the Union unless they could be given equal suffrage in the Senate; and they joined the Southern States in demanding the two-thirds rule, so that a minority might prevent the Senate from approving a treaty which would surrender American fishing rights or American rights of navigation of the Mississippi River. These facts were brought out during the debates in the states while ratification of the Constitution was under consideration.

* * *

The danger of sacrifice of American rights in the fisheries and the Mississippi has disappeared, if it ever existed; but the two-thirds rule remains, a mandate of the past, which frustrates the will of the American people of today. This, at any rate, is the plea of those who favor the change whereby a majority in Congress, and not two thirds of the Senators present, may validate a treaty.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, oddly enough, must face that same two-thirds rule in the Senate. Will two thirds of the Senators favor a change that would deprive the Senate of its exclusive authority over treaties?

They will, say the advocates of the change, if a Senate filibuster following this war should delay and imperil the making of world peace in pursuance of a plan favored by a majority of the American people.

Yugoslav Powder Keg

By J. Emlyn Williams

Tito's Forces in the North Operate in a Land of Natural Fortresses Near Banja Luka and Jajce. Mihailovic's Army in the South Evades Strong Axis Attacks. Scattered Guerrilla Bands Fight as Local Circumstances Permit in Confused Yugoslavian Picture

ON FEW MATTERS in this war has so much been written in the Anglo-American press and so little been really known as upon that of the Yugoslav guerrillas. This has been due very largely to the complicated situation in pre-1939 Yugoslavia and the many divisions which have resulted from the German, Italian, and Bulgar occupations of different parts of the country. The consequences are shown in the different guerrilla groupings, where the differences have been accentuated by the Balkan policy of some foreign states.

When Yugoslavia collapsed in April, 1941, the struggle was continued by a section of the Yugoslavian troops led by Gen. Draja Mihailovic. They withdrew to the mountainous districts of the Sanjak, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro. These were composed almost entirely of Serbs (it was the Serbs who carried through the revolt of March 27, 1941, in Belgrade, Dr. Vladimir Matchek, the Croat Peasant Party leader, urging the Yugoslav Cabinet to surrender to German demands).

General Mihailovic's forces continued resolute through the difficult struggle, despite lack of supplies, especially of munitions, at a time when the Allies were unable to help them very effectively. For long they were the only guerrillas who operated against the invaders. General Mihailovic was later made Minister of War in the royal Yugoslav Government, operating outside the country. He is outstandingly a Serb, and his unfortunately marked anti-Croat attitude has hindered rather than helped co-operation with the Croats.

For some months now General Mihailovic's Chetniks, as they are called, have been overshadowed in the democratic press by the Partisans. The latter group's activities date from the second part of 1941, when the Italians sought to drive out the Croats from Dalmatia and the Fiume region. This resulted in many Croats fleeing to the hilly hinterland, where they continued to resist. At that time, because of quarrels between the Croats and Serbs, it was only a small body of Communist Partisans who could give coherence to such resistance in the regions of Dalmatia, Bosnia, and South Croatia.

* * *

During 1942 and the first half of 1943 fighting was carried on sporadically in various parts of Yugoslavia. But while both General Mihailovic's Chetniks and the Partisans were carrying out raids and acts of sabotage against foreign invaders they were also against each other. The result was that many reports from Yugoslavia often left the reader undecided as to whether the greatest enmity existed between the Chetniks and Partisans or between the two defending armies and the invaders.

Information from various sources, including German, show that many attempts have been made to wipe out both the Chetniks and the Partisans. Thus in May, 1943, General Mihailovic's headquarters was said to be at Plevlje. But in the following month both his forces and those of the Partisans were driven by a combined attack of German, Croat, and Bulgar troops to take refuge on Dormitor Planina in northern Montenegro. But both General Mihailovic and Marshal Tito, with a large body of their troops, succeeded in getting away and continued their separate operations.

During the past 18 months, the Partisan movement has grown rather rapidly, due in no small measure to the support of the Soviet Union, which among other things places at its disposal the means whereby to propagate its policy, not only in Yugoslavia but through the Free Yugoslavia radio station at Tiflis to the world.

The surrender of Italy was an opportunity for a great new spurt by the Partisans, especially along the Dalmatian Coast, where for a brief period they held Split in September last, as well as about 100 miles of coastline from Susak to Senj and the area around Fiume. In Slovenia also local Partisans crossed the frontier and attacked the Italians. These guerrillas held Gorizia and most of Istria temporarily, and most of the Province of Ljubljana (excluding the Slovene capital), to be later driven out by the Germans.

The main activities of the Partisans have been in the least accessible parts of Serbia and the mountainous districts of Bosnia. Here is one of Europe's strongest natural fortresses, with high mountains, deep gorges, and virgin forests of oak, beech, and pine.

But two towns of Bosnia outstanding in the Partisan movement have been Banja Luka and Jajce. Banja Luka (St. Luke's bath, where, according to tradition, St. Luke once preached), which has the ruins of a Roman bath and 40 mosques, gives some indication of the mixture of Roman Catholic, Orthodox Church, and Moslem worship. It is important because it is at the crossroads of Bosnia's few roads, and is the terminus of one of its fewer railroads and an important point on the route from Athens to Vienna. Jajce, 40 miles to the south along the valley of the River Vrbas, stands on a cliff with a citadel crowned by a fourteenth-century castle. Jajce controls both main routes from Vienna to the Aegean Sea, that along the Hungarian plain and the other along the Dalmatian coast, while between Banja Luka and Jajce is a good 40-mile highway blasted out of solid rock.

These two towns, together with Bihac, have been the headquarters of the Partisans. They are in a district which is a guerrilla's paradise, with ruins of robber barons' castles and Robin Hoods, where the roads are poor and only able to be blasted out from the air.

The leadership of the Partisans was early associated with the name of Tito. This appears to be the nom de guerre concealing the identity of some leader. The present leader is Josip Broz, a Croat from Zagreb, who trained in Moscow after the last war and served in the Spanish Civil War.

The Communists are chiefly responsible for the Partisan organization and still control it. The Partisans wear Communist insignia in thfeir caps and give a clenched-fist sign. In fact, until that setup was abandoned in the Soviet Red Army, the Partisans had political commissars in their own ranks.

Matters came to a head in the Balkans with the collapse of Italy. The whole peninsula was agog, expecting an Allied invasion any moment. Yugoslavia was waiting for the signal and Britain was the expected liberator. In fact, there is a reliable report that in July, 1943, a leaflet was distributed in Slovenia and parts of Bosnia, alleged to have been signed by a British military representative, calling upon the population to join the Partisan forces and indicating that British support would be forthcoming against the occupying powers. Whatever the origin of this pamphlet, the reports indicate that many, especially in Slovenia, rallied to the movement, with the result that the Germans massacred thousands of young Slovenes who might otherwise have done good work of liberation at the appropriate moment.

* * *

The situation was such that on Sept. 8, 1943, Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander in Chief of the Middle East, broadcast an appeal to Greece and Yugoslavia, stating that "the hour of final liberation has been brought much nearer, but it is not here yet."

"Await the signal for a general rising," Sir Henry urged.

Sir Henry does not appear to have given the signal up to the present, but on Dec. 12, Tito's so-called Yugoslav Army of Liberation broadcast: "The decisive hour has come! Forward to battle!"

Nothing has developed to indicate that Tito is acting under Sir Henry's orders, and the Allies have not invaded the Balkans. But Britain has announced it is sending support and supplies to the Partisans, as it is prepared to do for any organization fighting against the Germans.

Concerning reports of the strength of the Partisans and Chetniks, the best-informed Yugoslavs in London are definitely convinced that just as the figures for General Mihailovic's forces were earlier grossly exaggerated so now are those for the Partisans. Few accept the Partisans' claim to an army of 22,000. In fact, though it probably has been much strengthened since the collapse of Italy, it is admitted by their strongest supporters that the majority of the Partisans are poorly equipped peasants. And the claim that they are Communists in political outlook applies only to some of their leaders. Nor can it be said that they represent in any realistic sense Yugoslavia as a whole.

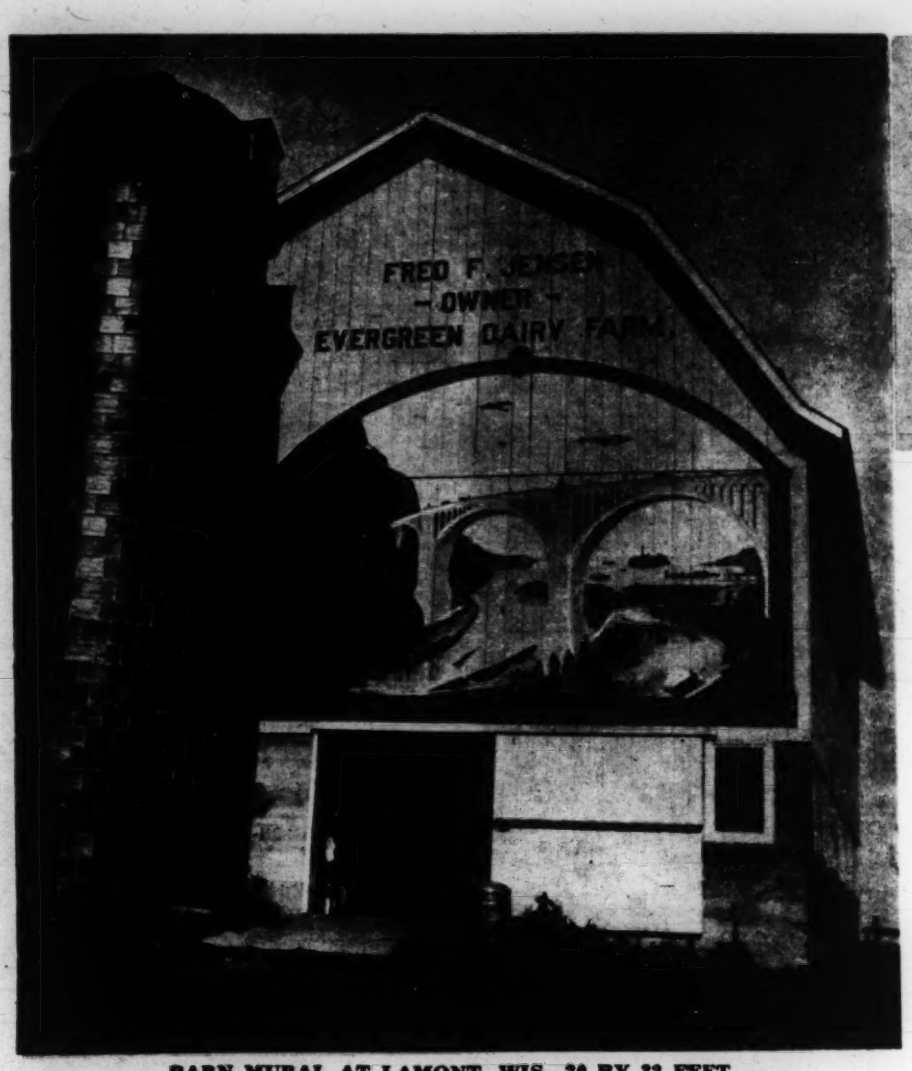
The news in the English press from Yugoslavia is generally neither direct nor critical. It is almost entirely based upon the broadcasts of the Free Yugoslavia radio station, which operates far from Yugoslavia and definitely aims at magnifying the exploits of the Partisans. Simultaneously the broadcasts from General Mihailovic's headquarters, though still coming out, never find mention in the press.

While the Allies naturally should encourage all forces that are willing and ready to oppose the Germans, there is no doubt but serious political consequences may result later if these guerrilla forces are not properly evaluated, both as to strength and outlook. They have done good work in dislocating communications, in imposing a strain on the German military resources and preventing the exploitation of iron and maganese deposits in Bosnia. The resistance movements are associated mainly with Mihailovic and Tito, but there are various small bands and independent organizations which are fighting sporadically from a variety of motives, as local circumstances permit.

Racial, political, and social differences exist between the various guerrilla bands, as in prewar Yugoslavia. It is not a clear picture which that country presents today, even in its guerrilla warfare, and it would be a mistake to conclude too much about Yugoslavia's future from reports which now fill the air. What seems a fundamental fact is that all kinds of guerrillas are anxious to exploit Anglo-American liberation as supporting their particular bands.

Barn Murals Are Booming

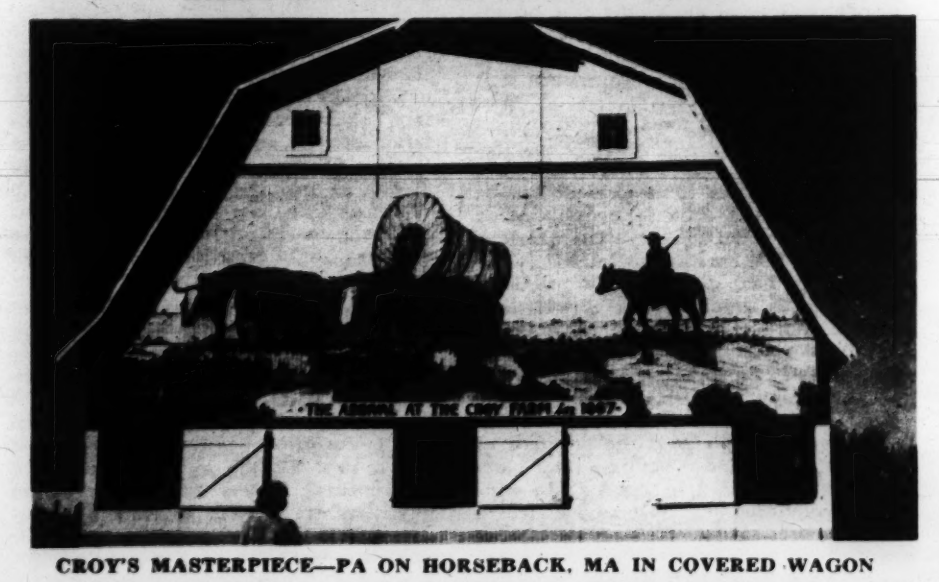
By Homer Croy



BARN MURAL AT LAMONT, WIS., 20 BY 32 FEET

AN OLD MASTER BEING RETOUCHED AFTER 25 YEARS

HORSES AND CATTLE SEPARATED BY STREAM



CROY'S MASTERPIECE—PA ON HORSEBACK, MA IN COVERED WAGON

FARMERS have a curious way of showing their prosperity. For instance. I know a Missouri farmer who put up a second windmill—not because he needed it but because it "looked nice." That was in 1920 . . . just before the collapse of the land boom.

Farmers now are more prosperous than they have been since 1919, and some of it they're spending on barn murals. The cash income for farms is much higher than it was in 1932, which was the trough of the depression. Farmers have been generous in buying war bonds, but a farmer's sock is deep and long and some of its content is going into outdoor art.

You will note the dates 1919 and 1920. These show how fast things can happen on the land. In the earlier year, the American farmer was riding high; a year later he was in patches. And it was not long before his farm was being sold by the sheriff on the courthouse steps.

Here's something that helps: farmers can get paint for keeping up their houses and barns; so the barn artist does not have to worry about rationing.

There is a bitter lesson in the land boom of the First World War. Farmers bought land, lost it. There is a land boom on now, this very minute, but it's not a runaway boom as was the first. Farmers feel it's better to spend the extra money in "improvements" on the old home place than to buy another farm down the road.

* * *

Meet the king of all barn muralists: Frank H. Engebretson, Sr., Brodhead, Wisconsin. He has put more paintings on the outside of barns than any man who has ever lived. Around him and near him are more barn paintings than anywhere else that I know of.

He has always "dabbled in art," as he puts it, but it wasn't until 1914 that he painted his first barn mural. It is still standing and is in a fairly good state of preservation.

He has done 100 barn murals. An astonishing number. He says, "I never pass a handsome barn without wishing I could put a mural on it."

He says his finest is one on the J. M. Engebretson estate, near Wiota, Wisconsin. The title of the mural is "In the Rockies." He says: "I'll probably never do a better mural than that. People come again and again to see it. When they do that you can know you have put into it something that is pretty fundamental."

The average mural will run about 40 feet in length. Now and then one gets up to 70. But he has to his credit a veritable giant—a landscape 150 feet in length. It is on the Chapman farm, Woodford, Wisconsin. It took him five days to paint it. It is on the side of the barn; no ordinary barn would be that wide.

Most barn murals depict rural scenes; the favorite is a winding river; sometimes cattle are standing near.

Another favorite is the covered bridge. "People seem to like to hang on to the old," says Mr. Engebretson. "I have never had but one request to put in an airplane. As for myself, I don't care for an airplane in a barn painting. Just doesn't fit. If one were painting a hangar, or a shelter at a landing field, that would be different. Cows and rivers and windmills are better subjects for outdoor farm art."

Here's a hunch about the prices: A good barn mural will run you $100. This means that he furnishes everything, even the idea—if you're short on ideas. He has painted a mural for as little as $50, but that was in the early days when he was just getting the hang of the thing. The most he's ever been paid was for the Chapman job—$250.

The author of this article is something of an enthusiast for barn murals. Just how it started I don't know, but for years every time I saw a barn painting I stopped and basked. First, I loved farms. Second, I suppose I had a yen for art. Anyway, there it was.

Last year, as I was standing in front of my barn, near Maryville, Missouri, I thought of an early barn that my father had put up but which a cyclone had put down. I thought of his early days on that farm. In fact, he had come to that prairie section in a covered wagon drawn by an ox team . . . you see, those pioneer days aren't really so far away! I thought: "There ought to be some kind of memorial to my father and mother arriving on this farm." At first I thought of some sort of monument—a kind of Pioneer Family—then I thought of having a painting made on my new barn (the barn I had built with adjectives pecked out on my typewriter) that would commemorate their arrival. I was thrilled with my idea. Some people thought it was crazy, but the idea rested near my heart, so I went ahead with it.

* * *

I talked the idea over with an artist in my own town—Ellis Meek—who bore an excellent local reputation. He was astounded. A painting 36 feet across! And he didn't know anything about how a covered wagon looked; its details. Or how an ox-yoke looked.

Began the adventure of getting authoritative pictures of covered wagon days. I wrote to the studios in Hollywood and asked them to send me "stills" showing the details of ox teams and prairie schooners.

Ellis Meek and I worked out a water color sketch—the hardest thing of all to "get" was the mounted figure. My! The horse's head was not right; there was not the proper bend to the horse's forefoot. You'd be surprised how many troubles you've got when you become a barn muralist! At last, everything was right, and Ellis started to work.

First he divided the sketch into little squares, then the end of the barn into the same number of squares. These little squares on the water color sketch were enlarged 16 times.

I tell you it was exciting, day by day, to see the painting grow! Five weeks it took, not a full day each time, for there was the problem of storm and light.

* * *

Finally came the day when it was done. I was the owner—the proud possessor—of a barn mural. But not just an ordinary, everyday barn mural (so I thought), for it showed my own father and mother—prairie pioneers. It is the only one of its kind in the United States. I want to tell you, I am pretty proud of it!

The price? You'll want to know that. But you'll have to write to Ellis Meek and ask him that. It seems that new barn muralists are a bit reticent about anything so crass as money.

Pennsylvania flourishes with barn murals. They are thickest near Doylestown. The closest barn mural to New York City that I know of is one in Dutchess County, hard by the town of Amenia, and is on the front of an old coaching inn, the Drovers' Inn. This shows a herd of cattle being driven along a rustic road. Take a look at it the next time you're out coaching.

Personally, I'd like to see every barn have a mural; especially if the painting shows some local scene. It seems to me this would be beautiful. At least, better than the horrible advertisements that have for so long "scarified" American barns.

Test Tubes and Turbines Geared to War

By A. W. Ogden

BIG BUSINESS has long had its research laboratories. The little fellow has seen the magic of them and has admired the discoveries. They have seemed far off to him. He himself was not a part of that research.

Now the Tennessee Valley Authority has provided laboratories for the little fellow—for the hillside farmer who had his own peculiar problems in producing more food for a hungry, war-torn world, for the small manufacturer, for the storekeeper, and even for entire rural communities.

Test tubes—and technology—have a new tieup with turbines which throb in a region nearly as large as England—portions of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia.

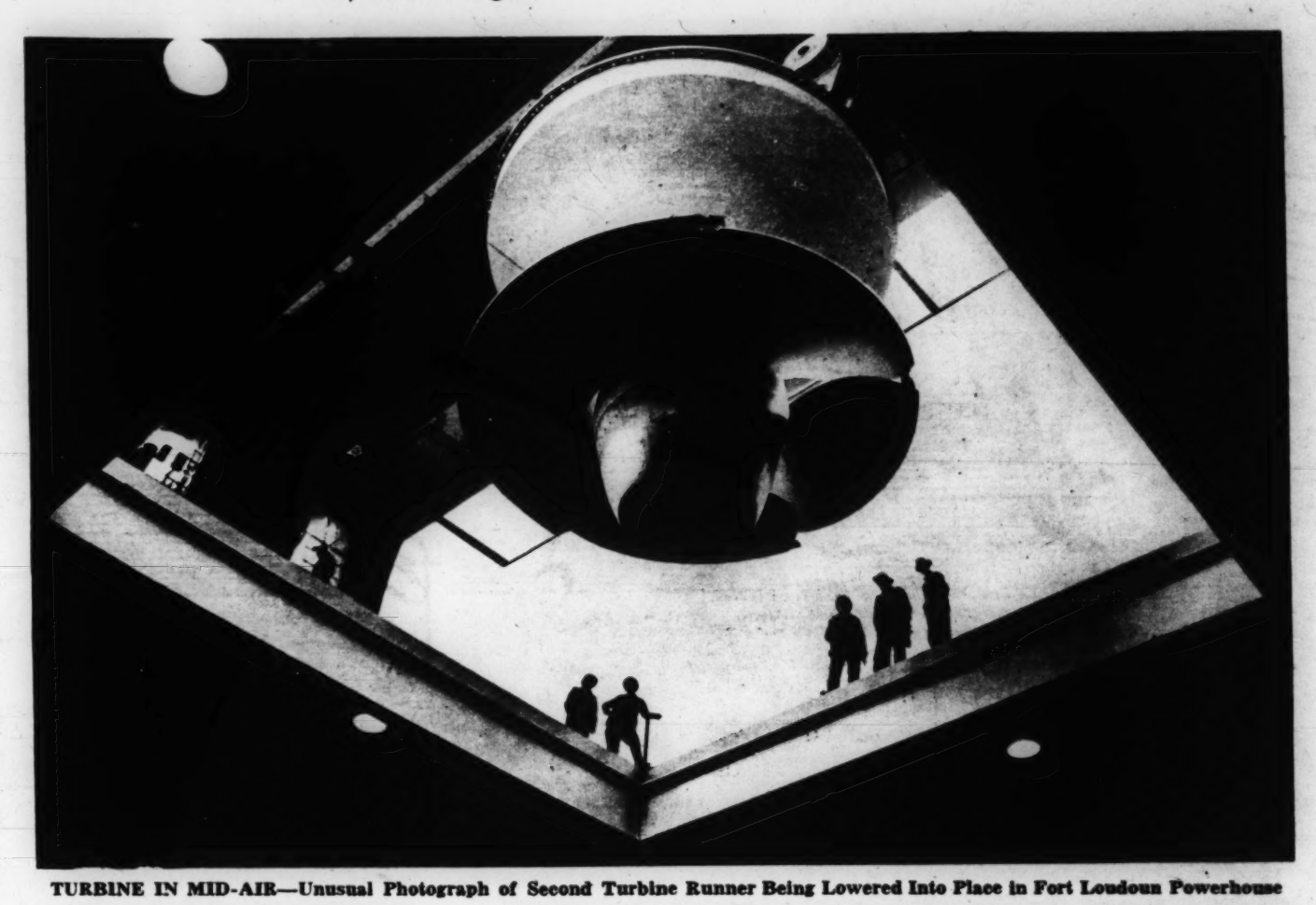
New uses for resources and new ways to develop them have been found by research workers of the Authority in cooperation with experimental stations and other institutions of the various states.

All efforts at present are toward helping win the war.

Take such a simple subject as hay, for example. More high-quality hay has been needed to help farmers meet war production goals of meat and dairy products. Farmers were able to produce good yields, but hay drying was a bottleneck.

The humid climate which helps growth of these legumes makes it difficult for the farmer to cure the hay in the field. Often there are showers at short intervals.

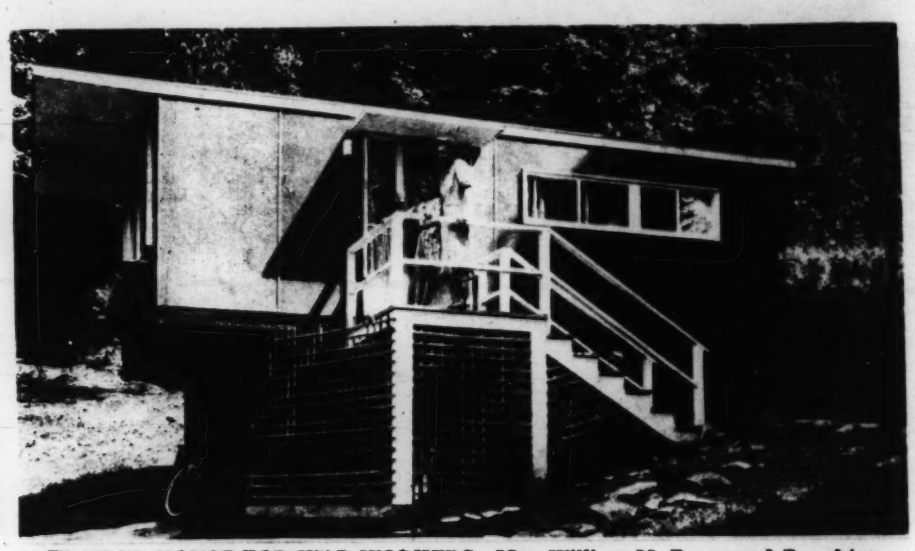
Agricultural engineers of the TVA and the states tackled the problem. A hay drier was developed. Air is blown by a fan into ducts which look like inverted water troughs.



TURBINE IN MID-AIR—Unusual Photograph of Second Turbine Runner Being Lowered Into Place in Fort Loudoun Powerhouse

New Kitchen Mill Invented for TVA—Biscuits 30 Minutes From Field to Oven

Quick-Freezing of Strawberries Developed by TVA and the University of Tennessee



TRAILER HOUSE FOR WAR WORKERS—Mrs. William M. Peace and Daughter, Betty Lou, on Landing of Their Prize-Winning Home at Fontana Dam Village, a TVA Project

The barn hay drier has been placed in use in 13 states. There have been 53 installations and would have been more if equipment could have been obtained.

The Agricultural Engineering Department of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., made a survey covering nine counties in Southwestern Virginia, to determine production of hay and losses resulting from field curing in 1942. That survey showed that the farmers of the nine counties who did not have hay driers had a loss of around $500,000 from the value of their hay crop. No loss was reported by any farmer who owned a hay drier.

Then there was the problem of the farmer who struggles with grain on steep and stubborn land. He naturally could not use one of those big threshing machines such as are seen sweeping picturesquely along level lands in the West. The agricultural engineers developed a trailer thresher for the hill-country farmer. This mechanical "farm hand" is small, because the farms it serves are mostly small. It can be mounted on a trailer and pulled quickly by automobile to remote places. The trailer thresher was turned over to a North Carolina manufacturer to produce.

Now trailer threshers are in use on 4,500 farms, totaling 50,000 acres. They are in use in South America and in Great Britain.

Wartime, too, brought problems for rural communities with canneries. There were more than 500 community canning plants in the Southeast, and in 1942 it began to look doubtful whether they could get enough tin cans for full production. Research workers were already looking into dehydration.

Community, as well as home, dehydrators were developed. Fifty-three community dehydration plants are now in operation in the Southeast.

In making home-made community dehydrators the lack of blower units was a problem. That led to experiments with various kinds of wooden fans. The wooden fans were tested at Georgia Tech. The Georgia Division of Vocational Education co-operated in working out details and built 30 fans for its own dehydrators.

New fields for food processing include preserving and freezing. TVA helped organize production of more than 7,000,000 pounds of strawberries, packed by a sulphur dioxide method, for lend-lease shipment in 1942. Technical assistance was given six plants in 1943.

An experimental barge is doing much research in food processing. The barge on its maiden voyage carried 300,000 pounds of frozen fruits to ports on the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers.

This past summer the barge froze 75,000 pounds of vegetables, 40,000 pounds of chickens, and 6,000 pounds of turkey, which were sent to the Army and back into the mountains where men toil around the clock to construct the highest war-power dam east of the Rocky Mountains.

Newest experiment at the barge is the canning and freezing of fish from the vast new shimmering lakes, which are strung, necklace-like, along the 650-mile Tennessee River and on its tributaries.

Research for the little fellow has brought out a furrow seeder which is now in wide use, improved irrigation methods, a method of curing sweet potatoes more uniformly with electric heat, a small feed-grinder with automatic feeding device and control, a homemade electric brooder, and an improved legume seed scarifier.

A castor bean huller was developed and a number made for use on 1943 crops. Castor beans help oil the war machinery.

Improved cottonseed processing machinery was developed, also in co-operation with others.

The research extends into mineral and other fields.

War brought housing problems, and a helping hand was given, even with those. Prefabricated, demountable houses were developed for employees on construction projects and in industrial areas. They are built by factory methods, with plumbing, wiring, and other facilities installed. They can be moved from site to site and erected with minimum labor and time. After a demonstrable dormitory was used in the construction of one of the big dams, the dormitory was moved to the University of Tennessee campus in Knoxville, where Army trainees were in need of more accommodations.

Research also produced a one-bedroom house, built in two sections, light enough for transportation by trailer behind a car or light truck. Such houses are in use at the Fontana Dam construction project.

Symbolic, perhaps, of the way the whole program can be switched from peacetime to wartime help is TVA's phosphatic fertilizer plant. The soil rehabilitation activities had depended on the plant's triple-superphosphate, calcium metaphosphate, and other fertilizer materials. With war, turbines were turned to the production of a vital munition—elemental phosphorus. Research had paved the way for needed products of peace or war, and, in a unified program which operates smoothly, the transformation to either peace or war could be much like the flip of a switch.

Alfred Drake as Curley, and Joan Roberts as Laurey, singing the Richard Rodgers-Oscar Hammerstein II tune, "Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin'," from The Theatre Guild musical hit, "Oklahoma!"
Music © 1943 by Williamson Music, Inc.

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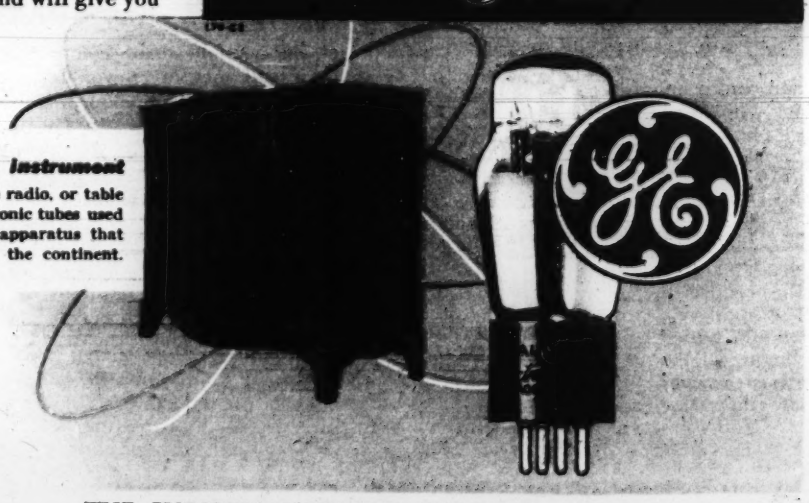

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Birched Boy's Inquiry

By J. W. Robertson Scott

The wide interest aroused by the case of a boy who was ordered to be whipped or "birched" by a Juvenile Court in Hereford, England, has focussed attention on Britain's system of magistrates' courts. The following article is by J. W. Robertson Scott, who, besides being well known as the editor of The Countryman, has himself been for many years a magistrate and is recognized in England as an authority on this subject.

IT IS EASY to draw erroneous conclusions from the inquiry into the proceedings of the Hereford Juvenile Court, on which Lord Justice Goddard has recently announced his decision. Though the proceedings of some British juvenile courts may not have been all that one could wish for, the standard of good intentions and humanity is unquestionably high. The regulations provide, of course, that the sessions must not be held in a police (or petty sessional) court, that the constables shall not be in uniform, that the public shall not be admitted, and that although the press is admitted and reports may be printed, the names of the offenders may not appear. And where there are women on the petty sessional bench, one woman, at any rate, is usually among the juvenile court magistrates. In the Hereford case the court consisted of two women and one man.

* * *

Some of the juvenile courts have reached a high standard of excellence. There are half a dozen in London, for instance, the panel of magistrates for which is appointed by the Home Office. In the provinces the juvenile court magistrates are selected by the general body of magistrates attached to the petty sessional court.

In Britain, as in many countries, the belief in "spare the rod and spoil the child" dies hard. At the leading English schools, like Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, whipping has been customary, and most members of the House of Lords and House of Commons and men occupying prominent positions in other departments of public life would admit that when schoolboys they had been "swished."

Lord Justice Goddard himself mentioned that he had suffered in this way. In the elementary schools, however, there is very little caning, and when an impatient or imprudent master has used the cane, he has sometimes been summoned by a parent.

Gradually it is being understood that unfavorable housing conditions and lack, through various circumstances, of parental control are responsible for much juvenile delinquency, and the amount of it has, as might be expected, increased during the war, when there has not only been additional excitement but fathers and mothers have been away from home, engaged in war work, in the services, or factories.

One difficulty in the juvenile courts, as in petty sessional courts for adults, is the scarcity of young magistrates, for the younger men and women are either in the services or doing some other work of national importance.

* * *

The last time I myself presided at a juvenile court, I remember getting the young offender, who was standing with his chest against my table, to come and sit down in the vacant chair beside me, and we soon got on easy terms and the root of his trouble became apparent. It was a case in which a man with a family had married a woman with a family and then started another family, and the child felt himself neglected. On leaving the court I happened to see him in the school officer's car and gave him a little present of money.

One of the most memorable experiences of my life was sitting, last summer, with a friend in London who is chairman of a juvenile court. He had the perfect way with children, and realized that he had to do with parents as well as children. I remember one child who belonged to the "Tiger Gang" (whose ages ranged from 11 to 8). This repressed small person, it appears, wanted to learn to swim and to have a popgun, and his mother forbade him these joys.

"Why?" asked the magistrate.

"He would catch cold," said the mother.

"Nonsense. What else?"

"A popgun is illegal, sir."

"No, it isn't. Inspector, is a popgun against the law?"

"No, sir, certainly not, if he uses it indoors."

"There you are, madame," said the magistrate.

Another parent who had a difficult child was asked if she had ever seen a kettle boiling. Had she not noticed the lid jumping? Yes, she had. "Well, that's what is happening to your boy. He's full of energy. Try leaving the lid off."

* * *

But the outstanding success of the day was with a bright little waif of eight, brought before the court for care and attention. He was surprised by his magisterial friend's shout of "Warren." This turned out to be a code word which sent the usher to His Worship's private room, where he had a store of woolly rabbits, and one of these was presented to the child.

On the other hand, the magistrate was quite firm with children who would certainly be benefited by going under probation or into what is called approved schools.

I have been a magistrate for a good many years now, and I do not hesitate to say that one of the glories of England is the unpaid magistracy. All English Justices of the Peace do their work for nothing. They not only sit at the local petty sessions, but at Quarter Sessions in the county town or city. Of course the trouble is that few magistrates have much knowledge of the magisterial system when they are appointed.

* * *

Shortly after my appointment I started at Oxford a magistrates' society called the Quorum Club, and in quite a short time we had 60 members. Before the war we held regular monthly meetings which were addressed by men and women from different parts of the country who were experts in our line of work, and we still have a valuable library. Our librarian is Daphne, Lady Rose, who turns up at every Quarter Sessions with a carriage-load of the library books for lending.

Getting back to the Hereford case, surely it is extremely satisfactory that within a day or two of the news being printed of the blundering proceedings there, a judge of the High Court was appointed to go down and hold an inquiry, and that he should have reported to the Home Office within a week or so of closing his investigation.

LORD JUSTICE GODDARD ARRIVING AT HOUSE OF LORDS

Keystone View Co.; AP Photo: Ralph Crane from Black Star

SCENE ON THE STEPS OF CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK

Invent Clearing

IN THE CHICAGO LOOP district a most unusual and successful business enterprise is the hobbyists' supply store run by C. F. Burgess, an inventor-businessman who has some 400 inventions to his credit in fields ranging from agriculture to electrochemistry. Mr. Burgess founded the Burgess Handicraft Supplies Store because he feels that the richest natural source of new inventions is the amateur who putters around in a home workshop or laboratory. He has a similar store in Miami, Florida.

An amazing variety of materials and articles are on sale. Actually, Burgess, the smart businessman as well as humanitarian, sells his customers gadgets, and when a home tinkerer discovers a new

Mrs. Betty Truppe, Chicago, Buys Vibro-Tool for Her Husband From William Friedman, Salesman

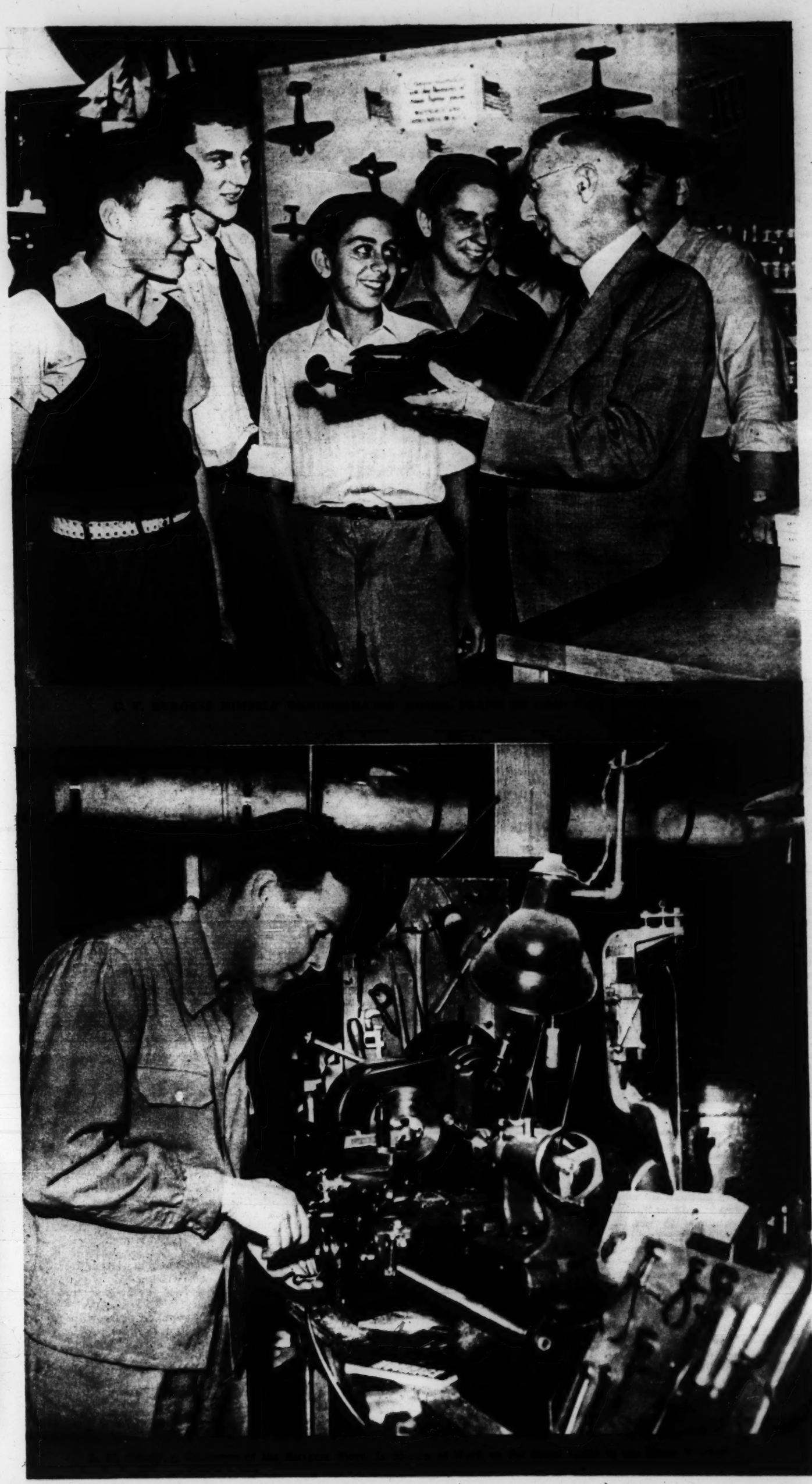
ventor's ing House

application for a product he will usually communicate with Burgess.

An example of the way in which the store is a clearing house for inventions is the story of a new hand tool. The gadget would make 7,200 up-and-down strokes a minute, but Burgess and his men could think of only two uses for it. They put the tool on sale, and in one month customers had reported 100 uses for the tool.

Burgess himself spends six months of the year on an island he owns off the west coast of Florida, devoting himself to the "business" of inventing. He keeps a pair of mechanics with him who can build any equipment he may need.

This series of Wide World photographs shows the Burgess store, "clearing house for inventions," in operation.



Salesgirl Pat McKee Sells Model Airplane to a Youngster While His Two Chums Look On

Training the "Hidden Air Heroes"

By Kimmis Hendrick

IT TAKES a lot of ground work to keep a warplane flying. It takes skill, it takes "know-how." And it's a soldier's job in the best sense of the word, demanding not only a certain curiosity as to what makes the propellers go round, but stamina, courage, and a talent at teamwork.

No whit of credit due the spectacular, heroic exploits of pilots, navigators, and bombardiers is subtracted by pointing out that to keep a Flying Fortress in the air with its flying crew of 9 or 10 takes another crew of 29 on the ground. Without the mechanics and technicians, as the pilots themselves are often the first to say, aerial accomplishments such as make heartening headlines just wouldn't be possible.

The Army Air Forces Training Command, through a teaching program probably bigger than anything the world of education has ever seen before, has already equipped thousands of ground crew men to do the almost anonymous job of servicing Uncle Sam's giant air armada. Thousands more are currently being trained and more will be. "I sustain the wings," motto of the Air Forces mechanics, briefly sums up the foundational, from-the-ground-up contribution these technically-minded men are making toward a United Nations victory.

Photos by Army Air Forces Training Command

Upper: Soldier Students Learn the Art of Camouflaging a Maintenance Base. They Live Under Rugged Conditions and Even Dive for Foxholes When "Enemy" Planes Come Over. Left Center: Future Weather Officers of the Army Air Forces Set Up a Mobile Weather Station on the University Campus. Below: Two Student Mechanics Learn Maintenance of Huge "Skymaster" Cargo Ship in a "Mock-up" Duplicate of Cabin and Instrument Panel

Over Hitler's crumbling European fortress and Hirohito's ocean-moated islands of the Far Pacific the American air assault can be reaching out confidently just because the men who fly know that their ground crews are doing fine, reliable servicing jobs.

It is a tribute to the average American's boyhood fondness for tinkering with old clocks or fenderless flivvers that the Army Air Forces have found it possible to make mechanics of thousands who previously thought of themselves only as students, clerks, writers, musicians, farmers, bankers, merchants and the like.

* * *

The Los Angeles Civilian Schools Area of the A. A. F. Western Technical Training Command—the country is divided by the Air Forces into three geographical commands, by the way—furnishes a good sample of the in-shop methods by which young men from every walk of life are being thoroughly equipped to join the ground crews. The very factories building the planes they will presently be servicing in the combat areas are under contract to the Air Forces to provide this speedy, up-to-the-minute schooling for them.

The California pattern is practically duplicated throughout the country wherever similar manufacturing facilities are available.

The Los Angeles Civilian Schools Area, with headquarters in Santa Monica, is state-wide, despite its name. Its job is tributary to the larger program of the whole Western Technical Training Command, centered in Denver. As the designation implies, it makes use of civilian facilities. It supervises the program of training on special types of planes carried on in the factories; of general airplane mechanics being taught in certain private aeronautical schools; of pre-meteorological and weather officer courses being given men with specified educational qualifications in designated colleges and universities.

It is weather forecasting that becomes the crux of tactical plans in air warfare. In this area, the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles, the California Institute of Technology, and Pomona College are teaching cadets to disprove the old saw that everyone talks about the weather but no one does anything about it.

As for the mechanics, again, they have to learn the ins and outs of the very planes the war is being fought with. In the factory schools at Douglas, Lockheed, and North American; at Consolidated and Vega—names synonymous with Southern California's infant prodigy, the aircraft industry—they are being given swift insight into the intricacies of flight mechanics. They come to these schools from basic training centers where the Air Forces have not only classified them carefully according to their mechanical aptitudes but have given them the strengthening rudiments of soldiering.

In the two and a half years since the Army Air Forces first activated a Technical Training Command — recently merged with the Flying Training Command as the Army Air Forces Training Command—more than half a million ground and air crew technicians have been turned out. In the entire previous history of the Air Corps, the number had not exceeded 15,000.

It can be put down as an epic in vocational training from which the peace is going to gain. Much has been accomplished in very little time. Men getting the factory school instruction, like others the Air Forces are training in almost 30 other special types of maintenance work elsewhere in the country, are often reminded that this experience is opening up important postwar opportunities for them.

To see what this means, take the case of the typical Air Forces factory school trainee. Hangars of vast size surround him—and engineering laboratories, those zooming fields where planes are being tested. He studies right in the middle of an industry that has its eyes wide open on tomorrow and that is going to need many mechanics or technicians like him to keep open the extended peacetime air routes now foreseen.

At any one of the Southern California aircraft plants mentioned, the workshop school itself reflects clearly the "world of tomorrow" dreams air-minded youth has long been dreaming.

Here he is put directly in touch with the material he must learn to work with. A propeller, an engine, a wing section, a giant out-of-service warplane itself—any one or all of these is his textbook. Books and lectures are little used.

* * *

The program is built around use of training films, other visual aids, mock-ups (full-size simulations of airplanes or parts), actual airplanes, and other demonstration devices. The theory is that the trainee must learn to take apart and put together the plane for which he is going to share responsibility. It's rather like learning (on a serious scale) from being allowed to play with somebody's watch.

On a typical day in the factory school, for instance, he becomes part of a group working with a section of a C-54 wing at Douglas. By taking apart and putting together its insides and its outsides—and they are far more complicated than the layman imagines—he gets ready for the big job just ahead—to do the same thing, as needed, somewhere on the war front.

Thus he gets ready to take his place in a ground crew that will repair, replace, or service not just the obvious main parts of fighting aircraft but the thousands of delicate parts that are mostly unseen and the miles of wiring and tubing.

He gets ready to practice such resourcefulness as ground crews once exhibited in North Africa when, under surprise circumstances, they got scarred warplanes ready in short hours to take to the air again by patching up the holes with pieces of tin cut out of gasoline cans.

At some of the factory schools, such as North American, the final phase of his training gets him as close as possible to actual combat conditions. Away from shops and classrooms, he spends his last week living in a tent, eating in the open, doing repair jobs on B-25's with a minimum of tools.

* * *

Four echelons or divisions of service are maintained by the Army Air Forces to handle the various repair jobs required by global war. First echelon maintenance work is done right in the fighting zones; second echelon fields are a bit safer from bombing. Semi-major repairs are done at more remote third echelon bases and complete overhauls at fourth.

The man who is getting trained in the factory schools is going, as a rule, to be assigned to first or second echelon duty.

If he becomes one of the trainees who make the highest grades during their 28 days of put-together-take-apart instruction, he will get an assignment as an apprentice crew chief. He will literally graduate with his ship as it comes off the production line. He will fly with it from the factory to the modification center, stay with it en route to combat duty, and remain with it probably as long as it stays in service.

The Army Air Forces ground crew chief shares a big responsibility in the war effort, as he soon finds, and he and his crewmen are unquestionably deserving of the recognition given them by their Commanding General, who has said: "The mechanics are the guardian angels of this whole flying business—they are the hidden air heroes."

The French Revolution Newly Restudied—A London Letter

The French Revolution, by J. M. Thompson. Oxford: Blackwell. 32s. 6d.

LONDON

J. M. THOMPSON'S study is the best book in English on the French Revolution that I have ever read. The competition, of course, is not particularly strong. The Revolution has indeed produced an immense breed of volumes, and many of them are in English. But it is significant that in the list of the 50 best books on the Revolution that Mr. Thompson gives, only about half a dozen are of native manufacture. The most famous of these is Carlyle's. Now Mr. Thompson's work may not have Carlyle's apocalyptic fervor. He may not roll the thunder and flash the lightning. But he is something that Carlyle was not. He is intelligible. And to be intelligible is the first of literary virtues.

On June 27, 1789, Arthur Young, an English agriculturist traveling through France, wrote, "The whole business is now over, and the Revolution complete." Scarcely a fortnight later the Bastille fell. The attackers lost 83 men killed, and 88 wounded. The man who shot down the chains of the outer drawbridge was called Hulin; the first over the moat was Stanislas Maillard.

* * *

When the mob broke into the building, the most famous symbol of tyranny in the world, they found only seven prisoners. One of these, oddly enough, was an Englishman, Major White. It would be interesting to know how he came to be there. Three days later, another of the prisoners, after he had been removed to a place of safety, waved his hat as the King passed by. A key of the Bastille was presented by Lafayette to George Washington, who preserved it with pride.

The mob that took the Bastille numbered 633 men, one of whom, Palloy, a builder, made a very good thing out of the day's work. He used up its demolished stones, some of which were built into a new bridge over the Seine, so that patriots might tread them under foot. Less understandably, the little Dauphin was given a box of dominoes made from some of the Bastille decorations.

Mr. Thompson is admirable in his description of the great scenes of the Revolution, of which the storming of the Bastille is among the first. He is equally good in his sketching of character. His examination of the personalities of the Third Estate, of whose total ability and energy he has a high opinion, is exceptionally good. He vividly presents the Abbé Sieyès, who, after his brilliant debut, waited in vain for the ideal state; Bailly, who made a fool of himself in both politics and matrimony, and Mirabeau, who was perpetually falling in love and writing pamphlets.

* * *

If he is first rate in narrative and characterization, Mr. Thompson is no less good in social and political analysis. He has an illuminating chapter on Paris, its position in the life of France, its physical appearance, cut, like London, into two halves by a river, its huge agglomeration of lodgers and flat dwellers, its slums, and its seething revolutionary feeling. The part played by the other towns of France is not neglected, either. They were anxious, not for the emergence to power of the workers, but for the restoration of their ancient municipal privileges.

The Revolution enfranchised Protestants, actors, public executioners, and Jews. Even so, it seems to have enfranchised only one fifth of 1 per cent of its population. It is interesting to compare this figure with that for contemporary Conservative England. Many English Radicals said, and believed, that England went to war with France in order to check the liberation of the people. Yet 4 per cent of the English population had votes. It is a poor figure, but it is better than the Revolution's. In 1832 less than 6 per cent of Frenchmen had votes; in England, the percentage was 32. On the question of slavery Revolutionary France compares more favorably with the Anglo-Saxon nations. In 1794 it declared that black men as well as white "are born and remain free and with equal rights."

"It is a world," says Mr. Thompson, "in which there are deep divisions between class and class; yet it is a world in which there is no class war, and little class consciousness; a world in which all orders of society, whatever their other differences, are at one in demanding greater freedom from restrictions, greater equality of opportunities, and a larger voice in the government of the country; a world in which men of every shade of opinion profess loyalty to a limited monarchy, and tolerance of a reformed church. In this mood the country looks forward to a golden age in which . . . "—but why go on? Actually this is Mr. Thompson's description of France on the eve of revolution. It might be a description of Britain today. Who knows what the sequel will be?

HAROLD HOBSON

The Book Window

A Ship to Remember: The Saga of the Hornet, by Alexander R. Griffin (Howell, Soskins, $2.50). The story of a fighting flat-top's brief but thrilling career in the Pacific. The story includes launching of the raid on Tokyo; the defense of Midway; the reinforcing of Guadalcanal in its crucial hour, and the Battle of Santa Cruz, in which the sturdy carrier finally went down. This is easy, adventuresome reading that makes you realize how hard the bluejackets have fought to turn back the Japanese naval juggernaut.

The North Star, by Lillian Hellman (Viking, $2), is the master script of the film about Russia in which Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews, Walter Huston, Ann Harding, and Walter Brennan are now seen on the screen. In general, the text reads about like a stage play, with enough camera directions included to guide, but not confuse, the reader.

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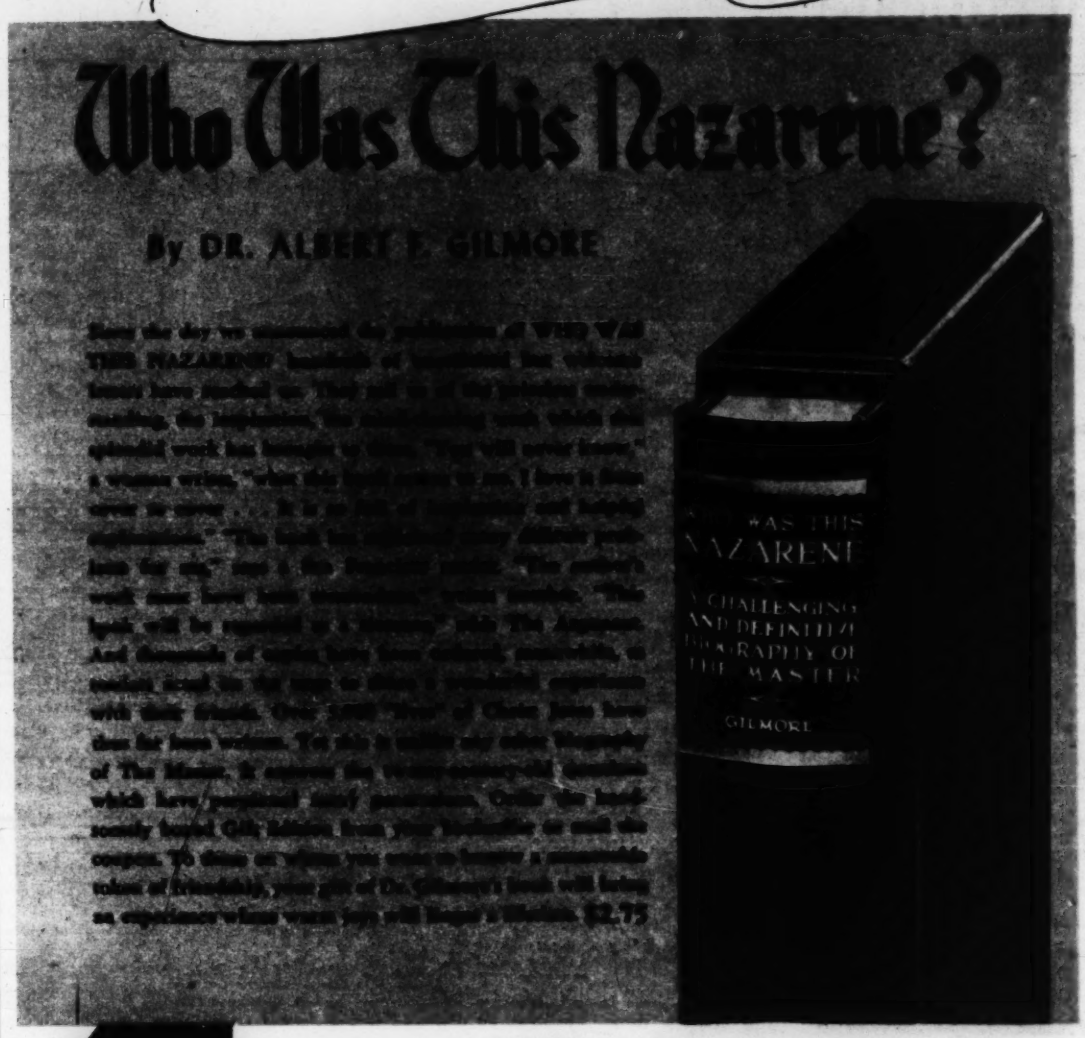

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By J. ALLEN BOONE

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Among the New Books

Recalling a Departed Stage Era

George M. Cohan, by Ward Morehouse. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.

MR. MOREHOUSE has done a good job of reconstructing a departed stage era in this biography. He depicts, with an approach of frankness, the character of his subject, and pays a complete tribute to Cohan's accomplishments as a popular entertainer in his musical comedies, his ability as a writer of clever topical farces and satirical melodramas, and, in his later years, his good acting in straight comedies. All of this is projected against a background of the theater in which Cohan worked, with the result that this book is something of a history of the New York stage from 1900 to 1920.

After that, as Mr. Morehouse explains with clarity and detail, Cohan gradually withdrew from the theater as writer and producer, returning now and again as an actor to general applause in such successes as "Ah, Wilderness," and "I'd Rather Be Right." Part of this separation was due to Cohan's long-maintained refusal as a producer to admit that the actors had a right to unionize as in the Actors Equity Association.

Cohan lived a full life on and off the stage, gave pleasure to millions, wrote the great song of the first World War, "Over There," and endeared himself to hundreds of personal acquaintances by his friendship and his many secret charities. He greatly helped to enliven the theater of his time.

Cohan was fortunate in his biographer, who knew him well for 20 years, 1920-40, as is proved by this readable account of the life and times of Yankee Doodle Dandy, his family, and his associates. Cohan lamented in his later years: "They don't want me any more," but this is not to be taken too seriously. He had amassed a fortune from his stage work, and he was really admitting, as many stage people before him have done, that they found themselves unable, or disinclined, to change with the times.

E. C. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Anecdotes And An Era

These Were the Days, by Edward Ringwood Hewitt. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $3.

WHETHER OR NOT a person is old enough to remember them, those days still have lure. Not choosing to write a formal biography, for never could he lend himself to a project so stuffily self-conscious, the grandson of old Peter Cooper has simply permitted himself to think back over an unusually felicitous and profitable 77 years. As though he had settled before the drawing-room fire in his Gramercy Park home—the only private house, now, on the north side—or half-turned to swing one leg jauntily from a high stool in that laboratory where he still spends engrossed hours of each day.

Out of his reminiscences emerge an endless series of anecdotes—some hilarious, some revealing hitherto unsuspected shadings of meaning in persons and situations. The anecdotes make the book. Moreover, they re-create an era.

* * *

We read of those dashing coaching parties which bowled and trumpeted from one end to the other of fashionable Fifth Avenue, and then about the period when Mrs. Hamilton Fish took her first drive in a recently acquired electric runabout, during which she contrived to run down one unoffending Negro three times over. Meanwhile the Hewitts lived at No. 9 Lexington Avenue, a house which the author's celebrated grandfather, Peter Cooper, had built, and to which went, it would seem, everybody of flavor and of note. Ole Bull visited there and so did so different a man as William Cullen Bryant. Inventors went there: Cyrus Field and John Ericsson, Alexander Graham Bell; and, of course, politicians went because Abram Hewitt, the father of the author, was the Mayor of New York in whose reform administration the Tweed Ring was finally broken up. The elder Morgan went to the house and so did Samuel J. Tilden, Whitelaw Reid, even Buffalo Bill.

The six children in the family led by no means humdrum lives. Edward, on his own confession, did not learn to read until after he was 12, but one gathers it was only because he had so many other exciting things to attend to. The pranks played by the young Hewitts, filling countless pages of this delectable book, rank in ingenuity and daring with any boyish pranks ever known; and one detects the author still chortling with glee as he recounts the wickedest of them. Who wouldn't like to recall having made with one's own hands a canoe and introduced it into the canals of Venice, to the consternation of all the inhabitants?

* * *

Mr. Hewitt was, and still is, an inventor with some 50 patents to his credit. He was, too, a shrewd businessman who, when he lost his fortune in 1929, simply turned himself about and moved in another direction toward the same end. He has been a devoted fisherman, too, and has written several books on the subject. He still plays the guitar and with it soothes his wife to sleep each night. Best of all, he is still conducting matters of research in his laboratory. Who can know what may yet come forth from his house in Gramercy Park?

M. W.

A new Random House reprint is a boxed edition of Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre" and Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights," illustrated with 37 wood engravings by Fritz Eichenburg.

The World of Poetry

THOSE WHO ASK what kind of poetry has been inspired by this world war will be interested in "War Poems of the United Nations," edited by Joy Davidman (New York: Dial Press. $3). Three hundred selections, not all, but a good proportion of them, real poems, have been gathered from 150 poets, representing 20 countries. Many of them, of course, had to be translated, and by a number of different persons. A remarkable unity, nevertheless, characterizes the volume, and this is no doubt due partly to the fact that all the poems are strong protests against fascism.

All the war fronts appear to have found an echo in spirit, if not represented in words. The tortured memories of exiles and the rumbles of anger from the underground are the foundation of some of the best of the poems. Stark are the lines of the German anti-fascist refugees, such as Bertolt Brecht, who, in a poem entitled "Warning to Nazis," writes:

> General, your tank is a strong machine;
> It can break down a wood, crush a hundred men.
> But it has one drawback;
> It needs a driver.
>
> General, your plane is a strong machine;
> It flies faster than storm, carries more than an elephant.
> But it has one drawback;
> It needs a flier.
>
> General, man is a useful machine;
> He can fly and he can kill.
> But he has one drawback;
> He can think.

* * *

Some of the simplest and best come from the Czech people. Danish contributors include poets imprisoned to make them "harmless" and those writing for "underground" papers. Very brave are the verses from Norway. Sigmund Skard writes:

> It is going to be quiet in Norway,
> quiet on fjords and peaks,
> but everyone alive
> will hear how the silence speaks.

Among the poems written originally in English we like best "Dear Adolf," a "letter from a housewife and mother," by Stephen Vincent Benét. Journalism has been guilty of much foolish "glamorizing" of the American woman at war. This poem is the real thing, presenting the real American woman, as she is fundamentally, peace or war. (We feel our English origin permits us to say this about the women who, in the Nazis' eyes, as the poem points out, are "thoughtless and idle.")

* * *

The women of the poem are the housewives in large cities and little towns, prairie villages, seacoast hamlets, the women who keep the family going, who concern themselves ordinarily with "the leftover steak and the socks and the school reports," who welcome more demands on their time, more sacrifices, more jobs, who were, before the war broke out again, more accustomed to doing their own housework than their European sisters were. Mr. Benét says:

> I'm not talking now of the women in uniform,
> The girls in the plants, the nurses with the Army,
> The women-pilots, ferrying the big planes,
> The pretty girls and curled hair and efficient voices
> Who wait in the secret center and train and wait.
> We know who they are. We know what they can do.
> We've had them from the first.
> Women who went with the armies, like Clara Barton,
> Women of wilderness-trails, like Rebecca Boone,
> Builders of homes on the prairies, like Sarah Lincoln.
> —But this is all of us, here.
> And the tale is mixed and the equal rights took long,
> But from Plymouth Rock, the women went with the men,
> And not as toys or chattels. They worked and shared,
> They knew who took the brunt of the pioneering,
> The women who bore their children on clipper ships,
> The women who kept the half-faced camps in the cold,
> And they were free women and their strain is in us
> And shall go on.

PEARL STRACHAN

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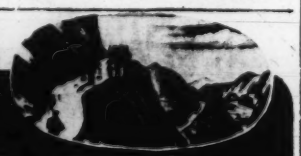

THE PROMISE
A NEW NOVEL BY PEARL S. BUCK

"Written with passion but in the gentle and tender words of the same Biblical English which gave *The Good Earth* its quality of gospel truth."—FANNY BUTCHER, *Chicago Tribune*. $2.50

THE JOHN DAY COMPANY 2 W. 45th St., New York 19

I REMEMBER THE EMERSONS

Learn to be thrifty with Ralph Waldo Emerson and his family.
Author: Mary Miller Engel
1148 Constance St., Pasadena, California
$2.50

The Heritage of valor

Mary Knight was the first American Canteen Hostess. Her courage and zeal brightened the bitter cold days and bleak lives of the soldiers of Washington's Army wintering at Valley Forge.

Today, throughout the country tens of thousands of women are unselfishly donating time and effort to their local canteens. They are living proof that the spirit of Mary Knight still lives in the hearts of American women. Avon joins with the rest of the nation in tribute to these patriotic and tireless women whose gracious hospitality is so important in brightening the lives of our soldiers.

To help each American woman look her loveliest . . . to help *you* appear inspiringly charming always . . . is your Avon Representative's duty. When she calls on you ask her to show you and to demonstrate the exquisite cosmetics Avon has created for you—to help bring your beauty to its fullest perfection.

BE HOSTESS TO LOVELINESS

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COSMETICS

at Radio City, New York

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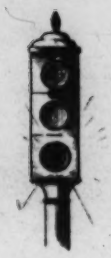
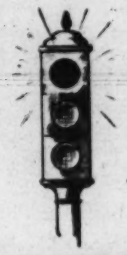


When you Drive .

When you Stop . .



PYROIL is good for your car - - -

Add 2 ounces of Pyroil B to each quart of lubricating oil in your crankcase. Add 2 ounces of Pyroil A to each five gallons of gasoline. That's insurance against slow starts, excessive wear and scoring, corrosion, gum and sludge formation.

Pyroil has an active attraction for metal surfaces. Therefore, it provides an enduring film of lubrication that adheres to the cylinder walls and piston rings, eliminating dry starts and providing protection against corrosion. Pyroil also suspends gums and sludges as they are formed.

For easier winter driving—that is easier on your car—ask your gas station attendant for Pyroil—and watch his nod of approval.

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12 years' acceptance by foremost authorities—race drivers—explorers—engineers.

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I want my car to last and run properly. Please tell me more about Pyroil and how it can accomplish this for me.

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City or Town.....State.....

On the Beam . . . . . .

Tardy Advice

The trouble with gardens is when you stop weeding them.—C. RAYMOND EVERITT.

"The Cover Came Off"

I have had an irreplaceable volume, bound in contemporary calf, returned to me with the cool words, "I am sorry the cover came off. It was loose when I got the book." It never occurs to the culprit to confess that he carelessly dropped it. He is like the cook who informs you that the dish broke itself.—PROF. CHAUNCEY B. TINKER.

Government of the People

A government that depends on the constant and free will of its people has behind it a momentum that no government depending upon the views and endurance of one man can have.—HENRY L. STIMSON.

Political Freedom

Political freedom means the right of people to govern themselves.—WENDELL WILLKIE.

Woman Suffrage

Women will largely control the next Presidential election, so that, if they want, they can make their influence felt through the vote.—AGNES BROWN LEACH.

All in the Imagination

Whisky has no curative effect on influenza except in the imagination of those who drink it.—DR. RUSSELL THOMAS, London.

Paradoxically Speaking

It takes more strength to maintain peace than it does to win a war.—DOROTHY THOMPSON.

Free Advice for Generals

A feature column headed "Here's My Guess," where local armchair generals may air their views about war strategy, has been started by the Lyons (Kan.) News.

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"The News of the World in Capsule Form"

"I Read a Book Once. . . . It Was All About Something I Never Seem to Remember"

And So, to Read

All I ask is that some day I shall be able to sit down for a few years in a comfortable chair under a good light and read the things I have never got around to—Plato and William James and Fielding and d'Annunzio, and Chekov and Restoration Drama and Parkman and Balzac and Gertrude Stein and the poetry of D. H. Lawrence. It really would be grand.—DOROTHY ANDERSON HOGE.

World Problem of 1944

Food will be the dominant world problem in 1944.—HENRY A. WALLACE.

Education Must Go On

Education cannot be suspended for the duration. Such a short-sighted course would be detrimental to the future of America and to the immediate war effort.—MARGARET HICKEY.

At the Frontier

It is quite possible that we may be at the frontier of a new and marvelous epoch. — RUFUS M. JONES.

No one can resist Cookies made with

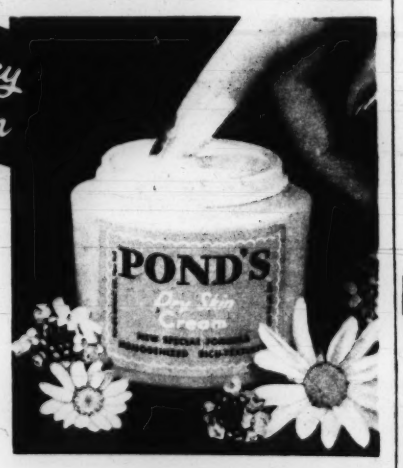
RECIPE ON EVERY WRAPPER

Candy

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Producers of Fine Foods

What can I do about Dry Skin

–Use this Special Rich Cream. Help melt away that dry, flaky look.



● It seems to caress away the drying effects of wind and cold! Pond's Dry Skin Cream is so rich, so creamy, so satin-soft! Smooth over face and throat. Leave 5 to 15 minutes, or overnight. Feel it soften, refresh your skin. See how tiny, dry lines show less. Use daily—on hands, too! At beauty counters—49¢, 28¢, 10¢ jars.

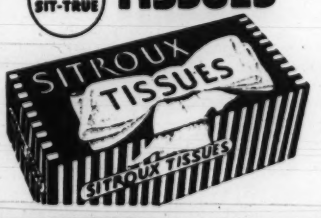
3 Special Features
Lonolin—very like oil of skin
Homogenized—to soak in better
Special Emulsifier—extra softening aid

Pond's Dry Skin Cream

PURR-FECT
for tender skins!

Be kind to your face. Use kitten-soft Sitroux Tissues. Will never irritate tender skin because they're softer . . . remove make-up better because they're more absorbent . . . save tissues because they're stronger. Always say "Sitroux" – and get *better* tissues.

SITROUX TISSUES
SAY SIT-TRUE



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Everyone uses Greeting Cards! Earn extra cash in spare time showing friends, neighbors, actual samples gorgeous 16-Card All-Occasion Assortment including Birthday, Friendship, Baby Birth, Anniversary, others. Thrilling new designs. Sells on sight. Low priced—big profits. Also Easter, Birthday, Gift-Wrapping Assortments. All easy sellers, big money-makers. Personal stationery. Experience unnecessary. Mail coupon for samples on approval.

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Over the Editor's Desk

THERE IS A SUBJECT which is likely to come sharply into focus before long, and that is the proposed constitutional amendment relating to the making of treaties. This would give the President authority to make treaties, by and with the consent of Congress. The power of a minority in the Senate to block action would no longer exist. In discussing the question, IRA E. BENNETT, former editor-in-chief of the Washington Post, brings out a significant point not generally known—that the Senate was expected to negotiate treaties, thus placing upon its position a somewhat different complexion than that customarily assumed.

* * *

We have heard a great deal about the flood control and hydroelectric power achievements of the Tennessee Valley Authority, but not so much about its accomplishments in the field of research—how it solved the problem of hay drying, how it developed a trailer thresher for the hill country, what it did in new fields for food processing. A. W. OGDEN, who tells us something about this phase of the TVA, has lived with TVA from its beginning.

* * *

Another piece comes to us from HOMER CROY (the man with the mysterious number plate) and it is about barn murals. He assures us "it is written in English." And he adds: "Scattered here and there you'll find an attractive comma. I would have put in a colon, but I do not understand them very well. If you want a colon, you'll have to put it in yourself. I must stay on my home grounds." (Signed)

"Croy, the Glamour Man of the Corncribs."

* * *

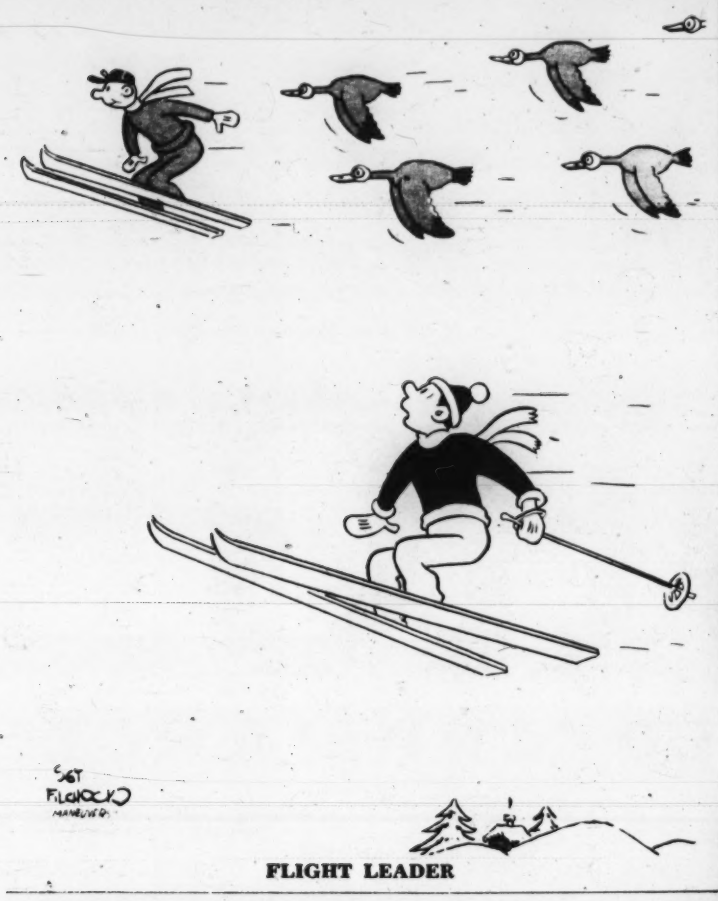
Oh, yes. About the mysterious number plate on his automobile which he was able to get for himself and which, so to speak, brought the world to Croy's feet, one of our readers burns with curiosity. He has addressed a postal card to Croy, on which he says: "All right. Come clean. How?"

* * *

Since it takes 29 men on the ground to keep in the air a Flying Fortress, with its crew of nine or ten, it is obvious there must be available a steady stream of mechanics and technicians. Therefore, the training problem is big. Some idea of what it means in the West, where one of the country's three air force commands is located, is given by KIMMIS HENDRICK, whose contributions from the Pacific Coast are familiar to our readers.

* * *

It is idle to speculate upon the date for an invasion of Yugoslavia. It could happen any time, once the Allied powers decide the moment has come to strike. But it is not without point to study the situation in that country, and see what the prospects are for assistance from within. There, you find guerrilla bands active in the hills and on the plains. What do they consist of? How do they stand? J. EMLYN WILLIAMS, who spent many years as a correspondent in Central and Southeastern Europe, discusses the problem elsewhere in this issue. W. W. C.



FLIGHT LEADER

Letter: *"Stirring" Times in Vermont . .*

To the Editor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Your article, "'Stirring' Times in Vermont," by Ethel Eaton, in the Nov. 13 Weekly Magazine Section, brings up poignant memories . . . the Green Mountain State in all its autumnal splendor, Mr. Johnson's McIntosh apples piled high outside his one-man establishment in Pomfret, eight miles north of Woodstock, and his supreme creamed honey to be found inside . . . it is so superb that one has to be in "on the know" to purchase even a mere pound . . . its fame has gone far and wide . . . yet the same infinite care goes into each "batch," hand stirred daily until it is cured.

The country needs more rugged individualists like Mr. Johnson.

H. H. SHERBURNE,
Lieut. U. S. Naval Air Forces
Corpus Christi, Texas.

The French Dressing is not genuine without the *genuine* olive oil. Then it is magnificent—that is with the Pompeian Superfine Olive Oil that gives the delicious tangy flavor you can match in no other way.

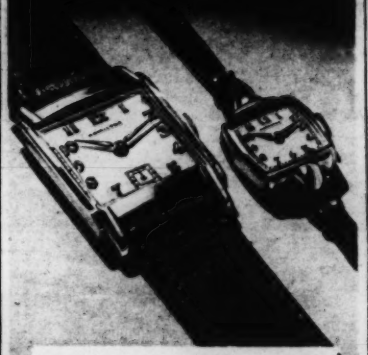
POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

IT MAKES THE GRAVY

★ Glorify wartime meals by making gravy with Kitchen Bouquet. Gives it a rich-brown color and luscious taste! Insist on Kitchen Bouquet—favorite for over 70 years.

KITCHEN BOUQUET

WHEN FINE AMERICAN WATCHES CAN AGAIN BE MADE Hamilton WILL MAKE THEM



Sorry you can't buy that Hamilton Watch today. Hamilton is making precision timepieces for Uncle Sam only now. But, when American watches can again be made, Hamilton will once more make America's preferred gift watch—a watch worth waiting for.

THE WATCH OF RAILROAD ACCURACY

GROW GORGEOUS SPRING BLOOMS

Get more blooms this year! Richer, lovelier! A tiny, odorless tablet is the secret. It feeds your plants the three basic food elements plus Vitamin B1. Will not burn tenderest plants. Easy to use. 25c, 50c, $1 and $2.75 sizes. If dealers can't supply you, write to Plantabbs Co., Baltimore-1, Md.

FULTON'S PLANTABBS
FULTON'S PLANT FOOD TABLET

"I've found a NEW WAY to make SHOES *last longer!*"

"It's an amazing liquid dressing that not only cleans and polishes (shoes and *all* leather articles) — it actually *preserves* leather — makes it wear longer! The name is Mel-O-Wax and I use it on *all* the family's shoes."

mel-O-wax TRADE MARK

is easy to apply—simply rub it on—then rub lightly with a soft cloth or lamb's wool brush. Makes shoes gleam with new beauty—keeps them soft and comfortable, helps counteract perspiration acids.

VITALEX PROCESS COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA 23, PA.

Mel-O-Wax is on sale at shoe and department stores. Large quantities are going to our Armed Forces but we are doing our utmost to meet the increasing demand

THINGS YOU CAN MAKE by Ann Bucilla

SMART, PRACTICAL IDEAS FOR NEEDLEWORK

There's a baby boom all right, but there's a rubber pants shortage too, which makes a problem for us mothers. But the new Bear Brand Yarn Soaker Kit put an end to my troubles. It holds enough pure wool yarn—plus directions—to make an over-the-diaper "Soaker" . . . even better than rubber pants. Warm, comfortable, doesn't bind. Makes a swell gift, and you can knit a Soaker in a jiffy . . . inexpensive too!

Bear Brand has the wonderfullest new yarn called *Angel-laine*. It's a 3-ply all wool yarn—*soft as an angel's wing!* Works up into marvelous sweaters and adorable children's things. Wait till you see the rainbow range of colors it comes in. Make it a point to look for Bear Brand Angel-laine at your pet needlework counter . . . you'll say it's heavenly.

Everybody's crocheting lacy luncheon sets, bedspreads and chair sets again. For truly "professional" results use BUCILLA Wondershoon Crochet Cotton. It's super . . . there's nothing like it . . . smooth, lustrous, easy to work with. For a wealth of crocheting ideas, with easy-to-follow instructions, get a copy of Bucilla Cotton Creations (Vol. 143) at your favorite store . . . or write to me enclosing 15¢ and I'll send you one.

* * *

When you spend hours of effort and money on your needlework or knitting, don't take chances on the materials you use. Look for the name BUCILLA or BEAR BRAND on any needlework or yarn you buy . . . they're *guaranteed dependable*. You'll find both BEAR BRAND and BUCILLA at good stores everywhere.

If you can't get any of the above at your favorite store, use the coupon below:

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BEAR BRAND YARNS

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Please send me the items checked below. I am enclosing _____. Also send me the name of Bucilla dealers in my community.

☐ Bear Brand Soaker Kit 69¢
☐ Bucilla Cotton Creations (Vol. 143) 15¢

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WORKING FOR TODAY

These capable pilots of the Civil Air Patrol, busy by day and by night at vitally important assignments, typify the indomitable spirit of American womanhood at war. Norge joins the nation in saluting the millions of women who, in military service and in civilian occupations, are today working to speed the victory.

..PLANNING FOR TOMORROW

NORGE

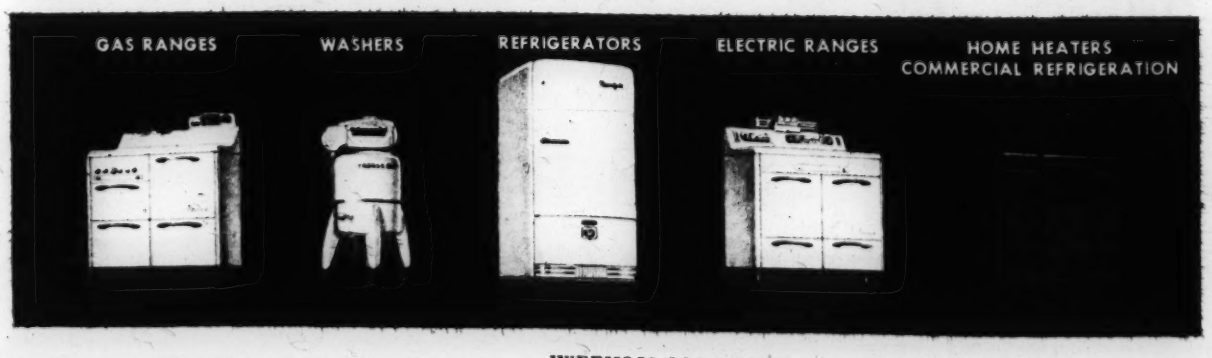
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Norge, too, is enthusiastically devoting its specialized skills to today's job of winning the war. The Norge factories are completely in war production . . . Norge appliances are helping to conserve and preserve foods, lighten household tasks and add generally to the efficiency of war-busy families throughout the nation.

And Norge is planning for tomorrow . . planning new household helps for the women in the postwar homes. Because of the new skills and techniques acquired as a result of war assignments, the Norge Rollator refrigerators and the Norge washers, ranges and home heaters planned for tomorrow will be better designed, better engineered, better built. They will be, in all truth, *products of experience*—better products for the better world to come. Norge Division, Borg-Warner Corporation, Detroit 26, Michigan.

A BORG-WARNER INDUSTRY

BETTER PRODUCTS FOR A BETTER WORLD



"...for outstanding production of war material."

When it's over—see Norge before you buy...meanwhile BUY MORE WAR BONDS

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